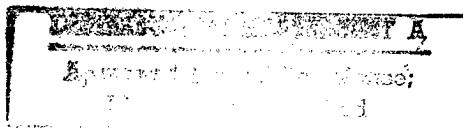


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## Southeast Asia Report



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6 June 1985

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## INDONESIA

Daily Hopes for Improved Ties With PRC (Editorial; KOMPAS, 9 May 85) .....	1
Significance of Dascalescu Visit Discussed (Editorial; KOMPAS, 15 May 85) .....	4
Greater Cooperation With Romania Urged (Editorial; MERDEKA, 17 May 85) .....	6
Mokhtar Briefs Suharto on Results of Tour (Jakarta Domestic Service, 18 May 85) .....	8
<b>Briefs</b>	
New Ambassadors Present Credentials	9
New Regional Military Commander	9
Subroto Offers Oil	9
Trade Talks Held	9

## LAOS

Thai Sabotage, Border Problems Noted (PASASON, 15 Feb 85) .....	10
1985 Vientiane Province Agricultural Production Plan (Viengkham Thanousai; PASASON, 26 Feb 85) .....	12
Steps to LPRP Membership, Qualifications Described (PASASON, 21, 22 Feb 85) .....	13
Materials Supply Ministry on Fuel Rations, Dollar Costs (PASASON, 26 Feb 85) .....	15
Use of Refugees' Property Discussed (PASASON, 8 Feb 85) .....	18

SRV-Aided Cement Plant Operations, Capacity Described (PASASON, 19 Feb 85) .....	20
Census Instructions on Foreigners, Refugees Noted (PASASON, 22 Feb 85) .....	21
Further Reporting on Census Instructions, Purposes (PASASON, various dates) .....	23
Amendments To Party Laws Published (VIENTIANE MAI, various dates) .....	27
<b>Briefs</b>	
Farmers in LPRP .....	36
Districts in Houa Phan .....	36
Route 9 Construction Progress, Cost .....	36
FAO-Aided Research Project .....	37
1984 Export, Import Plan .....	37

#### THAILAND

Education Minister Notes Thai, U.S. Views of UNESCO (BAN MUANG, 4, 6 Feb 85) .....	38
Editorial Blasts U.S. on Plane Controversy (BAN MUANG, 4 Feb 85) .....	42
Mukdahan Drugs, Haven for Anti-LPDR Gun Runners Noted (CHAT ATHIPATAI, 23-30 Mar 85) .....	43
Foreign Military Director Answers Cambodia Policy Critics (Suraphong Chainam; WIWAT, 8-15 Apr 85) .....	47

#### CAMBODIA

##### COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Prince Rannarith on CGDK Prospects, Aid (NAEO NA, 2 Feb 85) .....	54
--	----

##### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Army Magazine Praises SRV Unit in Kompong Cham (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 21 May 85) .....	59
Agricultural Developments Reported (Cambodian Media Monitored, 13-19 May 85) .....	61
Circular on Marking International Children's Day (Say Phutang; Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 20 May 85)	63

**Briefs**

Labor Volunteers Return	65
Pol Pot 'Bandits' Killed	65
Military Activities Reported	66

**VIETNAM****MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY**

Beijing's Tactics Along Northern Border Detailed (Hai Duong; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jan 85) .....	67
NHAN DAN on 'Disguised Literary Groups' (Le Huyen Thong; NHAN DAN, 16 Apr 85) .....	73
Army Paper Marks 40th Victory Anniversary (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 May 85) .....	76
Thai Binh Reorganizes Military Draft, Details Explained (Bui Quang Thanh; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jan 85) .....	80
Localities Urged To Build Strong Military Cadres' Forces (Hoang Van Thai; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Mar 85) .....	86
<b>Briefs</b>	
Ha Tuyen Defense Network	95

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID**

Army Paper on 'Collapse' of Cambodian Resistance (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 16 Apr 85) .....	96
Army Paper Criticizes Thailand's 'Aggression' (Thuy Chi; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 14 Apr 85) .....	100
Army Paper Criticizes Natsume's Visit to PRC (Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 May 85) .....	103
NHAN DAN on U.S. Media Coverage on Anniversary (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 May 85) .....	105
International Army Sport Meeting Opens (VNA, 17 May 85) .....	108
NOVOSTI Writes NHAN DAN Article on Ho Chi Minh (VNA, 18 May 85) .....	109
Ho Chi Minh Birthday Marked in USSR, PRK (VNA, 19 May 85) .....	111

Hanoi on Robberies at Refugees Camps in Thailand (Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 May 85) .....	112
Hanoi Rally Commemorates Ho Chi Minh's Birthday (Hanoi Domestic Service, 18 May 85) .....	113
<b>Briefs</b>	
Soviet Defense Minister Honored	115
Gifts From CSSR	115
Soviet Writers Cooperation	115
U.S. Nicaraguan Embargo Condemned	115
Delegation Welcomed Home	116
GDR Officials Greeted in Berlin	116
SRV Delegation Arrives in Moscow	116
Delegation Concludes Paris Visit	116
Soviet Frozen Fish	117
Nationals Mark Liberation of South	117
<b>PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT</b>	
Nguyen Duc Tam Opens Ho Chi Minh Exhibition (Hanoi Domestic Service, 18 May 85) .....	118
Activities Commemorate Ho Chi Minh's Birthday (VNA, 17 May 85) .....	120
VNA on Nationwide Celebration of Ho's Birthday (VNA, 17 May 85) .....	121
Hoang Van Thai Speaks at Victory Commemoration (Hanoi Domestic Service, 9 May 85) .....	122
NHAN DAN on Improving Bases of Socialist Trade (Hanoi Domestic Service, 14 May 85) .....	126
Dong Thap's Achievements Since Liberation Discussed (Dong Thap; Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 May 85) .....	129
NHAN DAN on Practicing Thrift Through Science (Hanoi Domestic Service, 12 May 85) .....	131
Vo Van Kiet Attends Ho Chi Minh City Conference (Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 May 85) .....	134
Vo Van Kiet, Others Welcome Bicycle Racers (VNA, 19 May 85) .....	135
Engineering Meeting Held in Ho Chi Minh City (Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 May 85) .....	136
<b>Briefs</b>	
Flags To Honor Ho	137
Chairman Calls on People's Navy	137

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

- Editorial Urges Strengthening of Local Commerce  
(HA NAM NINH, 15 Mar 85) ..... 138

- Briefs  
Workers' Emulation Movement ..... 140  
Hoang Lien Son Resetters ..... 140

## AGRICULTURE

- Adverse Weather Conditions Affect Agriculture  
(VNA, 15 May 85) ..... 141

- Migrants in 1984 to NEZ's Reported  
(Doan Vuong; HA NAM NINH, 15 Jan 85) ..... 142

- Paddy Loans To State  
(HA NAM NINH, 8 Mar 85) ..... 144

- Briefs  
Thanh Hoa Drought Control ..... 146  
Long An Agricultural Cooperatives ..... 146

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

- Briefs  
Soviet Specialists Accelerate Work ..... 147  
Oil Drilling Tower Completed ..... 147

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

- Briefs  
Lam Dong Wired Radio ..... 148

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

- Congress on Child-Care Work Opens in Hanoi  
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 14 May 85) ..... 149

- Hanoi Youths Score Achievements for Festival  
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 May 85) ..... 150

- Briefs  
New Documents on Ho Chi Minh ..... 151

## POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

- Truong Chinh's Book on Culture and Art Published  
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 12 May 85) ..... 152

INDONESIA

DAILY HOPES FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH PRC

BK201226 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "How Are Sino-Indonesian Relations Actually Getting On?"]

[Text] This question has arisen in the minds of members of the public and THE JAKARTA POST daily carried an editorial on it on 25 April. In reality, how are the two countries getting on these days?

It can be cited as an example in the context of the relations that the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [Kadin] has recently made certain initiatives and there have been reactions to them. It is true that bilateral trade relations exist, even though they are done through third parties. This means that middlemen have reaped a considerable amount of profits, giving rise to the question: Why not establish a direct trade link so that Indonesia can reap more profits?

Steps were taken to realize this trade link with the Kadin officials holding initial talks with their PRC counterparts. This was to be followed by a Kadin trade mission to the PRC. Then, the timing became a problem--why not visit Beijing after the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African conference?

Rumors were then rife that several businessmen quietly visited Beijing. These rumors were later confirmed to be true and news about such trips were carried by newspapers in detail. This was followed by Armed Forces Commander General Murdani's call on Indonesian citizens not to visit the PRC for the time being.

New developments have also emerged in the diplomatic field. Some observers note that Indonesia is not yet ready to normalize diplomatic ties with the PRC Government. In this connection, a direct trade link is considered an initial step leading toward normalization of relations. However, political considerations also play a role in the current efforts to set up a direct trade link. It must be pointed out that it is normal to have such an assumption because while businessmen in Indonesia are from the private sector, their counterparts in the PRC are government officials.

PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's recent visit to Indonesia to attend the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African conference topped all the PRC moves to normalize ties with Indonesia as well as confirmed its serious intention for quicker normalization. The PRC is well aware of the precondition imposed by the Indonesian side for normalization in that they must promise not to support communist movements in Southeast Asia, especially in Indonesia. Directly or indirectly, the PRC leaders have formally fulfilled this precondition by announcing that they no longer support nor have any relations with communist movements in other countries. This announcement was made by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Australia and by PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Jakarta. Beijing has also expressed its desire for early normalization with Jakarta through third parties, including Japanese politicians.

The Indonesian Government's stand can perhaps be summarized as follows: Diplomatic ties can be normalized someday, but there is no need to hurry because such normalization must really benefit Indonesia. We are also given a strong impression that the whole issue of when to normalize ties with the PRC rests fully with the decision of our national leadership.

Now, what are the new factors that have given momentum toward this goal? Beijing's political orientation has undergone drastic changes caused by its desire to industrialize the country and solve its socioeconomic and sociopolitical problems. Right now, a historic experiment is taking place in that country, namely a modernization process powered by a combination of communist ideology, Chinese Confucian culture, applied capitalism, and modern technology. During this process, the PRC's role in the Asian-African and Third World forums is becoming more prominent. If it can maintain its credibility, its role in the Third World will be further consolidated. We notice that Indonesia has a similar situation and role to that of the PRC in these forums. Will the parallel role of Indonesia and the PRC at these forums be useful? We believe so. As is known, Indonesia pursues an active and independent foreign policy with the implication that it keeps an equal distance from the superpowers, in the Southeast Asian region in particular. If Indonesia currently maintains cordial relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, its position would probably be strengthened and the scope of its role widened if it also had similar ties with the PRC.

This is an indication that Indonesia's fourth 5-year development plan is accompanied by a new search for an internal and external balance. We are of the opinion that in the efforts to seek an external balance as well as to take part more actively in international affairs, diplomatic relations with the PRC will bring benefit. We are also aware of the domestic problem that must be settled before a

decision on normalization is made. This problem cannot be taken for granted and requires careful consideration, but we must bear in mind it is fully within our national sovereignty and ability to solve.

We have come to the conclusion that the government is taking steps leading to normalization of diplomatic ties with the PRC. The problem is when? Nobody can tell. Perhaps its advantages and disadvantages are still being considered carefully.

CSO: 4213/237

INDONESIA

SIGNIFICANCE OF DASCALESCU VISIT DISCUSSED

BK221349 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Guests From Romania"]

[Text] Guests from the Socialist Republic of Romania are visiting us. They are Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and his wife, Foreign Trade Minister Alexandru Rosu, Machine Building Industry Minister Vasile Baltag, Deputy Minister of Chemical Industry Gheorghe Sava, and Cabinet Secretary Dragut Lucian.

The inclusion of those ministers in the delegation reflects the purpose of Prime Minister Dascalescu's visit. At present, East European countries, including Romania, are making efforts to upgrade economic and technological cooperation with Indonesia and a number of other Third World countries. In this connection, Romanian President Ceausescu personally led delegation to visit Indonesia in November 1982.

However, it is felt that efforts to upgrade economic and technological cooperation are somewhat restricted in view of the current situation in Indonesia because contacts with socialist or communist countries still cannot be carried out smoothly by the general public, who are not accustomed to their ways of doing things. The public must still find an appropriate way of doing things with various bureaucratic elements in communist countries.

The same situation applies to countries like Romania despite the fact that, politically speaking, it is adopting a more and more independent policy from Moscow. With its population of about 23 million, located on the Balkan peninsula in southeast Europe, and sharing its borders with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary, this country has been known to oppose the stationing of Soviet troops in its territory since 1959.

Romania's independent stance was also reflected in its readiness to receive the visits of President Nixon in August 1969 and CPC leader Hua Guofeng in 1978. Besides, Romania also sent its athletes to the Los Angeles Olympic Games in contrast to other Soviet bloc countries that had obeyed Moscow's order to boycott the sports event.

It is true as was reported yesterday that Indonesia and Romania share a lot of common opinion on various world issues. President Ceaucescu once openly criticized Soviet deployment of nuclear missiles. When Yuriy Andropov instructed the Soviet delegation to withdraw from the Geneva disarmament talks on 23 November 1983, President Ceaucescu bluntly declared that the deployment of new Soviet missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia had led the world to the brink of nuclear holocaust. President Ceaucescu also used strong words against the Warsaw Pact military exercises. On the eve of the Warsaw Pact meeting on 27 June 1983, he allowed the broadcasting of his interview with the Swedish daily AFTONBLADEK in which he was quoted as saying: Military exercises are actually an unnecessary show of force because they do not help to promote detente.

Despite its political independence, it does not mean that Romania does not adopt a socialist system in running the country. This is not our affairs and does not automatically pose a problem for us in fostering economic and technological cooperation, but perhaps more time is needed for the Indonesian public to further upgrade and smooth existing cooperation with Romania.

CSO: 4213/237

INDONESIA

### GREATER COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA URGED

BK211426 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 May 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Cooperation with Romania"]

[Text] Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, accompanied by his wife and a delegation of officials and economists, visited Indonesia from 13 to 15 May. This visit, though brief and low-key, has positive significance for the promotion of relations between the two countries.

The two countries have almost no different viewpoints on international issues. This is an indication that both Indonesia and Romania have no political problems. What should be done is to maintain their identical viewpoints to strengthen the international struggle for peace, friendship, and independence and to encourage the relaxation of tension and international stability.

The two countries should further undertake and develop bilateral economic cooperation. Our trade surplus with Romania is dramatically motivating the two sides to explore ways to achieve a balance for common interests.

Prime Minister Dascalescu's visit has raised the hope for cooperation in the technical and mining fields in addition to our commodity exports to and imports from Romania. The possible cooperation was discussed by Romanian Machine Building Industry Minister [title as published] Vasilij Baltac, who was among the delegation, and his Indonesian counterpart, Minister Subroto. Romania wants to participate in Indonesia's development, including the promotion of cooperation in oil energy, electricity, nonferrous mining, and other fields. In addition, the two sides discussed the purchase of Indonesian oil in exchange for Romanian agricultural and industrial products and services.

For us, the Romanian intention is certainly positive in the sense that it will create the possibility of increasing the trade volume and develop investment opportunities for common aspirations. In fact,

the Romanian desire is not new as it was raised when our parliamentary delegation visited that country 2 years ago. We should now think of how to respond to the request and desire, including how to eliminate existing obstacles so that a good atmosphere can be created to exploit conditions for the promotion of bilateral trade and technological cooperation.

Romania is trying to dynamize its economic development by encouraging improvement steps in the management system and playing a greater role in foreign economic relations. This implies that the exploratory study during Prime Minister Dascalescu's visit here is a good opportunity. What should be done now is to coordinate their desires.

Romania's offer for a barter in oil trade will give rise to a problem. Minister Subroto has said that Indonesian oil is only sold in cash or on a 3-month credit. Accordingly, the barter system is difficult to undertake and poses a problem for the two sides. However, the Romanian request should be noted and studied. The increasingly strong challenges in the oil marketing are also causing difficulties for us.

With Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's visit, we are again exploring the further promotion of a bilateral economic and trade relations. Leaders and officials of the two countries should hold further contacts to find way to resolve issues that cannot now be resolved.

CSO: 4213/237

INDONESIA

MOKHTAR BRIEFS SUHARTO ON RESULTS OF TOUR

BK180819 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the Bandung Declaration II [Roman two] on economic interests is not only supported by 82 Asian and African countries but also by Latin American countries. Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was speaking to newsmen after reporting this morning to President Suharto at Cendana Mansion on the results of his visits to Latin America, the United States, and Saudi Arabia.

According to the minister, President Suharto said that the Bandung Declaration II should be preserved and good methods used in fighting for the Third World's rights to marketing [words indistinct] acceptable to developed countries. Thus, these methods are expected to enable Third World countries to market their manufactured goods and commodities in developed countries. He said that the Bandung Declaration II corresponds with Latin American thinking in the sense that it is in line with the approaches and struggles of developing countries to supplement their political independence with development efforts.

During his visits to Latin America and the United States, Minister Mokhtar held talks with Colombian Foreign Minister Augustuo Ramirez Ocampo and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz. A joint communique was issued following his meeting with the Colombian foreign minister. The communique reaffirms their adherence to fundamental principles governing international relations.

CSO: 4213/237

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--President Suharto received credentials from two new ambassadors at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta on 16 May 1985. They are Australian Ambassador Bill Morrison and Malaysian Ambassador Mohamed Khatib bin Abdul Hamid. [Summary] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 May 85 pp 1, 12]

NEW REGIONAL MILITARY COMMANDER--Army Chief of Staff General Rudini installed Brigadier General Saiful Sulun, 48, as new commander of the Brawijaya 5th Regional Military Command in Malang on 14 May, replacing Major General Sularso. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 May 85 p 8]

SUBROTO OFFERS OIL--Indonesia has offered to sell crude oil to Australia. Mining and Energy Minister Subroto made the offer when he met with visiting Australian Trade Minister John Dawkins in Jakarta this morning, saying that the offer was made because as of now Australia still imports crude oil. During the meeting, the two ministers also discussed bilateral cooperation, especially in mining and energy. According to Minister Subroto, oil and natural gas remain Indonesia's biggest commodity exports to Australia, worth \$167.9 million in 1983 and \$199.9 million in 1984. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 May 85]

TRADE TALKS HELD--Australia has promised to open more markets for Indonesian products, especially textiles, ready-made clothes, and plywood by removing several restrictions, including [word indistinct] and reduction of import duties, Australian Trade Minister John Dawkins told reporters after meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning. According to Dawkins, his visit to Indonesia as part of his ASEAN tour is aimed at further strengthening trade relations between Australia and Indonesia. Since his arrival in Indonesia yesterday, he has held talks with Trade Minister Rakmat Saleh on ways to boost bilateral trade relations. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 May 85]

CSO: 4213/237

LAOS

THAI SABOTAGE, BORDER PROBLEMS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Feb 85 p 3

[Article: "Repetitious Invasions"]

[Text] The problem of the three Lao villages in Sayabouri Province is not a border issue because the border between Thailand and Laos has an obvious borderline with obvious boundary posts [established] by French-Siamese treaties in 1904 and 1907, which offer undeniable and guaranteed proof. However, it is a clear case of invasion of Lao territory by Thailand. It is an issue of rightise reactionaries in Thai power circles who nurture Thai hegemonism in their heads and receive the collaboration and connivance of Beijing reactionaries in using 2,000 Royal Thai troops with artillery and tanks in support to invade and seize three Lao villages, namely, Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang. Concerning this matter, a Swedish magazine named COMMENTA has published an article that reflects the perseverance of Thai rightist reactionaries who want to move the boundary posts and who invented the story that the seizure of the three villages is a border matter. The title of the article is "The Repetitious Invasion." Its major points are the following: "The Lao and Thai border is 1,600 km long, with two-thirds of the border the Mekong River. In the very north of Laos, the Mekong River flows at the border line and curves to the east of the old capital, Louang Prabang. The border there is dry land continuing straight toward the south. 180 km to the east of Vientiane, the present capital, the border line turns toward the east and 100 km west of Vientiane, the Mekong River once again becomes the border line. From there, the Mekong River is the border line until it reaches the southern part of Laos.

"Thailand and Laos have a land border in two zones, in the southern region and to the west of Louang Prabang and Vientiane. Immediately since the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] in 1975 there has been sabotage along the banks [of the Mekong River] and infiltration through the southern region of Lao reactionaries in exile who have crossed the river and attacked Laos in many areas.

"The Lao-Thai border is based on a previous agreemnt between the Kingdom of Siam and the French government in Indochina. After the boundary posts were installed to divide the territory, both sides signed a treaty on 23 May 1907, which specified the border line between the two countries.

"During World War 2, Thailand seized Lao territories (in the north and in the south) that are located on the western bank of the Mekong River with the assistance of the Japanese. After World War 2 ended, based on the agreement between Thai and France of 17 November 1946, Thailand was forced to return these territories to French Indochina. All the allied countries acknowledged this agreement.

"The starting point of the dividing border is based in the region west of Vientiane-Louang Prabang where the Mekong River is the border line; the water shed between the Mekong River and Chao Praya River [forms] the borderline.

"To prevent any doubts concerning the watershed, the committee involved in the border line division between Siam and France set boundary posts and a map was drawn at a scale of 1: 200.000 with all the border lines. Based on the official border map, those three villages are located in Lao territory. The village closest to the borderline is at least 2 km away from the border spot where there are three boundary posts that confirms it. Thai soldiers secretly moved two of three posts. On 7 June 1984, Thai Television channel 7 aired a news picture about this problem."

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CSO: 4206/117

LAOS

## 1985 VIENTIANE PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLAN

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Viengkham Thanousai: "Preparations for Wet-Rice Growing in Vientiane Province"]

[Excerpts] In Vientiane Province there is a comprehensive spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliancy to make the 1985 provincial plan become reality, especially agricultural production which must be 124,000 tons or 2.8 tons per hectare on the average. These are fairly high figures to strive for.

Comrade Sivilai Soulivong, a regular committee member in the provincial party committee and chief of the agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural co-op section committee, told us that in preparing for wet-rice growing in this province, details for the expected figures are given to each district, canton, village, and the over 100 agricultural co-op units throughout the province in order to carry out clearly the actual production according to the principle of intensive agriculture in which the primary task is irrigation ditches, weeding, fertilizer application, selecting rice seedlings, and organizing extensive collective production forces throughout regardless of whether it is a district or rural area. Now the province has sent wet rice down to the base and tractors in order to prepare the soil to clear and plough cultivation land for the agricultural co-op members in the Thoulakhom, Keo-Oudom, and Phon Hong District areas which are the intensive growing areas, in order to prepare over 1,200 hectares according to the basic plan. For other districts outside this area, e.g., Sanakham, Kasi, Vang Vieng, Feuang, Hom and Saisomboun Districts, the local administrative committees have been mobilizing the people to get ready since the beginning of the year.

Rice growing (wet rice, dry-season rice, and highland rice-growing) is estimated on 61,760 hectares with 2.8 tons per hectare on the average.

In order to ensure the harvest they must mobilize the application of 42,000 tons of [manure], 390 tons of chemical fertilizer, 115 tons of pesticide, 240 tons of fuel oil, and 7,500 tons of good rice seedlings. They must push forward the irrigation construction to be completed as planned so it can assure 9,800 hectares of water in the rainy season and 1,166 hectares for the dry season. Meanwhile, they will also put all their energy into providing guidance in rice-growing in the intensive growing districts of Thoulakhom, Phon Hong, and Feuang by successfully converting them into agricultural co-ops at the base level. This will carefully improve ploughing by tractor in Thoulakhom District to 4,125 hectares, and reopen 865 hectares of ricefields.

LAOS

STEPS TO LPRP MEMBERSHIP, QUALIFICATIONS DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21, 22 Feb 85

[The LPRP Which Has Organized and Led All Victories of the Lao Revolution"  
Column: "Regulations on Accepting Members"]

[21 Feb 85 p 3]

[Text] The regulations (modified) state in section 1, article 4 the correct way to accept new party members according to party requirements in order to keep enemies from taking advantage of this opportunity to infiltrate the party. Thus, the regulations for accepting new party members are as follows.

1. Applicants must make a clear report of their background, fill out an application by themselves, and hand it in at the party chapter where the decision is to be made. The applicant must check himself to see if he meets all the conditions and then he has to write an application asking to be accepted into the party. There may not be a [standard] application form. The applicant must think about it himself and then report his own history. However, there must be two regular members to advise him.
2. There must be two regular members who nominate and guarantee the nomination to the party chapter. If there are any questions [they] must report them to the party chapter to help in investigating.
3. Once the party chapter has unanimously agreed it must report to the higher-level party committee for study and approval. For example, in one canton or one office there are two party chapters in which there is a party chapter committee and the base party committee. Then each unit must report to the [base party committee] which gives its approval and then reports to the district party committee or the office party committee which approves it.

[22 Feb 85 p 3]

For places where there is a party chapter but no base party committee it must be reported to the district party committee or the office party committee.

When the higher-level party committee gives its approval the party chapter can then accept the applicant into the party.

4. Those who are accepted as members must serve a probationary period according to the party regulations stated in unit 1 article 5:

- 9 months for workers;
- 12 months for all farmers and working people in all districts;
- 18 months for other sections.

During the probationary period they may switch around as follows. In factories, offices, and military and police divisions, if they are poor farmers and working people who have participated in the revolution for at least 3 years, they can use a 9-month probationary period.

If offices they must have full-scale specialized tasks to do. If they are workers they must carry out production and get directly involved with the factories. In military and police units they must have a brave fight with enemies. For other sections besides these they have to be in them for 18 months. (For workers their birth class will also be taken into consideration).

Later on the party committee must organize the alternate members to learn the goals and ideology of the party and the party policies, and must try to help them to become regular party members.

It is the party chapter's duty to help the alternate members make progress in everything. When the probationary period is over those party members must examine themselves. The party chapter must make a careful judgment on their becoming regular party members. If it is seen that they are not yet qualified the party chapter may extend the time for them; however, it must not be longer than the probationary period for them. If the second period is completed and they still are not qualified to be regular party members the party chapter will no longer recognize them as members. The decision of the party chapter in accepting regular party members or not must be approved from the level that approved those members.

The party member's term for serving begins on the day the party chapter accepts them as regular members.

Besides the four steps given above there is another one which is a basic step--following up, checking, and registering in order to get into the party. There is a total of five steps for accepting party members.

9884  
CSO: 4206/112

LAOS

MATERIALS SUPPLY MINISTRY ON FUEL RATIONS, DOLLAR COSTS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Feb 85 p 2

[Announcement of the Ministry of Materials and Technical Supply on Fuel Rationing on 21 February 1985]

[Text] On 21 February 1985 the Ministry of Materials and Technical Supply officially ordered companies supplying materials and fuel oil to organize fuel oil sales for individual purposes based on the following table:

[See chart on following page]

<u>Item</u>	<u>Purpose of sale</u>	<u>gasoline</u> liters per vehicle per month	<u>price</u> kip/liter	<u>gas-oil</u> liters/ vehicle/ month	<u>price</u> kip/ month	<u>effective</u> <u>date</u>
1	private cars for cadres and government employees (besides rations)					1 Mar 85
	vehicles of less than 49cc	10-15	60	-	-	
	vehicles 50 to 90 cc	15-20	60	-	-	
	vehicles more than 90cc	20-25	60	-	-	
	4 cylinder big cars	40	60	40	30	
	6 cylinder big cars	50	60	60	30	
2	general private cars	60	60	60	30	1 Mar 85
	vehicles less than 49cc	10-15	60	-	-	
	vehicles 50-90cc capacity	15-20	60	-	-	
	vehicles larger than 90cc	20-25	60	-	-	
	4 cylinder big cars	40	60	40	30	
	6 cylinder big cars	50	60	50	30	
	8 cylinder big cars	60	60	30	30	
3	taxis and passenger and transport buses that have no contract with the government	based on schedules of Vientiane Capital	60	based on sched of Vientiane Capital	30	25 Mar 85
4	diplomatic vehicles and vehicles of interna- tional organizations	remains the same				

If businessmen, tourists, merchants, and the general public wish to buy more besides [that allowed for] in kip, they are allowed to do so in dollars at the following rate: special gasoline, 0.70 dollars per liter, total cost depending on the amount agreed upon; ordinary gasoline 0.60 dollars per liter, total cost depending on the amount agreed upon; gas-oil 0.57 dollars per liter depending on the amount agreed upon.

Some advice. 1. The domestic regulations and supply mechanisms must be applied normally.

2. [We should] work in cooperation with the section involved in order to effectively set the regulations on management and suitable mechanisms so there will be no illegal fuel oil sales which violate our laws.

3. Experiment with and learn about [this situation] in Vientiane Capital until the end of March 1985 first, before extending the procedure to other provinces throughout the country.

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CSO: 4206/112

LAOS

#### USE OF REFUGEES' PROPERTY DISCUSSED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Feb 85 p 3

[Article in the column "Conversations by Mail": "Questions About the Housing and Land Problems"]

First of all we of the editorial staff would like to thank again Mr Somphon, a member of the agricultural cooperative of Ban Dongnasok Village, Nongduang Canton, Sikhettabong District in the capital of Vientiane who regularly corresponds with our "Conversations by Mail" column.

The question to which he referred was: is it all right to live in houses or use the land of those who have fled? We got in touch with the city service for government land and houses which cleared this up as follows:

As concerns caring for the property of those who have fled, this is covered by supplemental order No 78/NY issued on 21 October 1977 the gist of which is that caring for the land and houses of those who have fled is the responsibility of the state. When and if the owners return, agreement to consider returning [property] will depend on the real actions of each person. But if the brothers, sisters or parents of those who fled ask to use the house or land, it might be permitted under some circumstances; if it can be seen that they do not have a real place to stay, they might be permitted to stay temporarily, but this must be under the control of the state.

This was covered by the Finance Ministry notice No 1264 of 30 December 1982 concerning the care for the unused land of those who fled. It strictly forbids anyone from taking it as his own and building anything on it except something for public use such as: a hospital, a school or a club, and these must be approved by the city beforehand.

Mr Somphon also raised the question about what the people living in the houses or using the land of those who fled [should do] when the relative [of those who fled], brothers or sisters, come and ask for it back saying that it is the land of an uncle, aunt, brother or sister.

The [resolution] of this problem depends on the local administration. It must state to whom the land really belongs; it must solve the problem justly, resisting suchangchob-oi [monetary inducements],

familiarity, bribes.... In addition it must do research on returning the [property] to see who the relatives, brothers or sisters really are, how closely related they are to those who fled, what documents they have for the land, and what their real needs are. With this [information] it can be decided who should live in the houses, and the problem of the houses and the land can be solved little by little.

8149  
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LAOS

SRV-AIDED CEMENT PLANT OPERATIONS, CAPACITY DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpt] The construction of the Kaleng Ker plant, which is located at Ban Thongphong, Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Municipality, has been completed and the machinery completely installed. The plant is now undergoing experimental production. This plant symbolizes the friendship between Laos and Vietnam; therefore, this plant has been named the "Sai Phou Louang Cement Plant."

As we enter the plant we see its male and female workers seriously performing their tasks happily. The chief of the unit shows us around inside the plant. As we reach the machinery section, when we look around we see a chain-like system of machines installed, starting with a rock smashing machine and ending with pulverizing machine that processes rock powder into regular cement compound. There, workers are enthusiastically controlling machines with a high spirit of responsibility toward their tasks. When Comrade Chankot tells us that, "This plant has been reconstructed and machinery installed since 10 June 1983, and on 22 March 1984 there was experimental production for the plant. It has new and modern machinery [provided as] aid by the SRV. There are a total of 58 workers in the plant, of which 8 are females, 6 high technicians, 21 middle level workers, and 32 elementary level workers. Presently, there is only experimental production to check the efficiency of the machinery and product quality. The chief of the unit states further that, "The projected production figures are set at 5,000 tons for the 1985 plan. But for the first 6 months of this year we will struggle to produce more than projected [amount] so that the plant's cement compounds can be used in domestic construction.

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CSO: 4206/117

LAOS

CENSUS INSTRUCTIONS ON FOREIGNERS, REFUGEES NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Feb 85 pp 3, 4

[ "Letter Correspondence" Column: "What Can We Do about Those Who Have Many Addresses or Nonpermanent Addresses Along the Border or with Water Occupations for the Census?" ]

[Text] Today we discuss a letter from a writer who wishes to withhold his name. He wrote to us as a Lao Citizen from Champassak Province. His question is about what we can do with citizens and those who have many and nonpermanent addresses along the border and who have water occupations for census registration.

With regard to this problem, we would like to refer to a document for the 1985 census by the census guidance central committee on the registration of population and those who have many addresses. If their family address is in the same administrative unit (canton, village) they should register the population, family, or type of these people in the one place that is considered their real residence according to their family or the types of people. In the case where the addresses are different (different cantons, districts, or provinces) they should register where they remain longest during the year.

When people have a fixed residence but do not have a [permanent] place to earn a living, i.e., they go to do farming and gardening far away without changing their residence, these families must register where they normally are and they are also considered part of the population of that same canton. When people earn their living in different places and do not stay in any one place, this means they move to different places (another canton, district, or province) for the purpose of engaging in farming, gardening, or making a new village there. Prior to the appointment for census registration the administrative committee of this canton must be responsible for registering the families who have neither a fixed address nor a place where they earn a living by considering them as a new village in the canton. If the families of the new village cannot unanimously agree with the administrative committee in the canton where they are newly living, the canton administrative committee or the district-level census guidance central committee must help the new village to conduct the census and consider it a separate census unit. This is to avoid leaving them out.

In the case where they live along a neighboring country's border where there were once communications between the people and travel back and forth is merely to visit relatives or acquaintances, with the approval of the administrative committee this must be considered a temporary stay.

In the case of Lao or aliens who fled to another country prior to the time for census registration, they are not allowed to register for the census even though their names are in the family registration.

For aliens who have been living in Laos no matter how long before the time for the census registration, if they are approved by the administrative committee they will be registered on the basis of where they normally live.

If anyone sees people staying illegally they must report this to the administrative committee to deal with according to the regulations.

For those who earn their living in the water, if their houses are on land they must register where they live on land.

For families who live only on their boats and others who have no house on land, they must register at the harbor where they normally anchor their boats.

In the case of those who normally live on boats who have neither houses on land nor regular harboring place, they must register wherever they are at the time of the registration. (This case can be used for homeless people on land). If this is the case, their registration must be done on the last day, i.e., it must be on 7 March 1985. This is to avoid repeat registration.

During the census registration there may be families and people who have moved to a new place prior to the registration schedule. They must have their census registration for their new address during the additional period for census registration (2 days, 8 and 9 March 1985) if they are able to come in this two-day period. If they come after the additional two-day period has passed they will not be allowed to register.

For the case of those who have not yet reached their new place during the time for the additional census registration, they must register at their temporary place on their way.

Finally, if anyone encounters any cases other than the ones discussed in these guidelines and it is difficult to apply the regular population regulations correctly, they must report immediately to the provincial or Vientiane Capital census guidance committees to solve the problem.

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CSO: 4206/112

LAOS

FURTHER REPORTING ON CENSUS INSTRUCTIONS, PURPOSES

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8, 9, 11 Feb 85

[Column: "Searching For Knowledge--The Census"]

[8 Feb 85 p 2]

1. Births, deaths, people moving away or moving in mean continuous change in the population. In order to avoid counting some individuals repeatedly or missing them, this movement must be stopped at a certain time which is universal throughout the country; this time is called the registration date. The registration date for the 1985 census is 0 hour on 1 March 1985.
2. In using 0 hour of 1 March 1985 as a cutoff, we are defining the inhabitants to be registered as follows:

-Those who are born or who move in after 0 hour on 1 March 1985 will not be registered because it was after the date set that these people appeared. In such cases where people have recently moved, they will be registered in their old location, otherwise they would be registered again.

-Those who die or who move to another location after 0 hour on 1 March 1985 must be registered because on the date set they were still alive or had not then moved.

For the entire registration period starting on 1 March 1985 if no census cadres come to interview for registration, then the heads of households or representatives of households must report to the administration or the census guidance committees set up to provide information and to request people to register.

Soldiers, combatants, and defense employees who keep their families outside their military camp must report but must proceed according to the recommendations and the census plans of the Ministry of Defense, which means that they do not report with their families. The families staying with husbands at military camps should have the camp committee responsible for registration register them and send the documents to the committee set up by the camp for census guidance for complication.

Police who keep their families outside their camp are to register with their families. Those [families] who stay in the camps are to proceed according to the recommendations of the Interior Ministry; the families staying with husbands at police camps should have the committee responsible for the census register them and send [the documents] to the committee set up by the camp for census guidance for compilation.

[9 Feb 85 p 2]

(continued from the previous issue)

People should respond in detail to the following questions:

1. Given name and family name
2. Their relationship with the head of the household
3. Sex
4. Age
5. Tribe or nationality
6. Level of education
7. Current occupation
8. Workplace

-Each question is important for something.

-Each question is related to the others.

The response to each question must be correct for each person. If just one response is not correct, then the data in the document received will not be precise, and this will have an effect on research, planning for economic growth, culture in society, and the standard of living of the people.

Based on the given name and the family name, we may be able to ascertain registration information which is repeated or lacking. On this basis we will have a method of making corrections and calculating the population of each locality and of the entire country.

For this reason, when reporting given name and family name, you must give them correctly according to your personal identification, census certificate, birth certificate, notification etc. If you have a nickname you might put it in parenthesis.

For newborn infants who have not yet been named, just give the family name of the father or mother. As for the given name do not write it in; leave it blank: (.....).

The data on ages is combined with other data such as: male, female, level of education, current occupation...These will be factors in calculating the population of the work force in the future and in making plans to expand the economy, culture and education.

When answering about your age, you should answer correctly for the day, month and year of birth. In calculating your age you should base it on complete years, meaning years of 12 months. As for the days and months of incomplete years, do not include them. If your true age does not agree with that in the government documents, then give the true age.

The data about tribes will help the party and state become acquainted with the growth of the various tribes and how life is in each tribe. Combined with the data on education level and professions, this will help us to supervise party and state policy for the various tribes. This [data] will be a basis for making policies to raise the standard of living of each tribe so they are all equal. Those reporting must clearly state their tribe to the census taker.

Children of parents from different tribes (or step children), if over 18 years, are to specify their tribe. If they are under 18 then the mother will specify for him to the census taker.

Foreigners must register their citizenship. Lao who have given up foreign citizenship after registering their citizenship should write the following in parenthesis: (Lao citizenship).

[11 Feb 85 p 2]

(continued from the previous issue)

The data about education levels will help us to know the education levels of our people and will become a basis for a plan to expand education, culture and society. This data will concern only those over 6 years.

Your education level must be correctly reported. What level have you completed? Are you currently studying? If not at which class did you stop studying? Which course did you study? You must answer clearly.

-illiterate (can you read)?

-read and write?

-how many grades of elementary education?

-are you studying at a university or the equivalent of a university?

-are you studying above university level?

Data about "current occupation" is requested because we would like to know the number of professionals, scientists.... Or have you received training in some area of construction?

You must respond clearly and in detail about your current occupation or if you are in construction work.

Those who have many different occupations or are doing various kinds of construction must report the occupation to which they are accustomed, most skilled, and are currently spending the most time on.

You must give details concerning the level of training in construction: worker, technician, instructor for basic skills, instructor for intermediate skills, have completed high level [training], master instructor....

The data about "the current workplace" is needed to ascertain the real number of people who are working in the various branches of the national economy and the number who are not working or do not have a job in order to make a plan to organize and improve the work force.

In reporting you must give the details about the branch, department, division and ministry where you work. This will [allow us] to organize the branches of the national economy.

For those of working age (males from 16 to 60, females from 16 to 55) if you are not working in one of the branches of the national economy you must report the following:

-housewife (if you are at home to do household work such as preparing food and raising children)

-students who are studying at various schools

-not yet working (this means that you are not yet active in production but are at home as a housewife)

\*There are some important points to pay attention to such as:

-Those who are of working age but are not working except to stay alive and depend on others for a living must clearly state: they are not able to work and the reason.

-Those who have many occupations must report the branch to which they are most accustomed and at which they spend the most time during the year.

8149

CSO: 4206/116

LAOS

AMENDMENTS TO PARTY LAWS PUBLISHED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7, 8, 9, 11 Mar 85

["The LPRP Which Has Organized and Led All Lao Victories" Column: "Regulations of the LPRP (Welcoming the 30th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Party)"]

[7 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Our party congress this time will be the 3d since our party was established. Each congress marks the great victory of the revolution and the growth and strength of our party. Since it was established in 1955, the party has led our people in a struggle against our enemies-the American imperialists and invaders-by means of weapons in order to protect the two united provinces and by leading the political struggle in the other 10 provinces along with talks to protect the fruition of the struggle against the French and the improvement and expansion of the revolutionary forces throughout the nation. At that time there were only over 400 party members and the party's foundation was not good.

By the time of the 2d congress in 1972 two-thirds of the land and one-third of the nation's population had been liberated, and the number of party members had increased to over 21,000 comrades.

The 3d congress was opened after the victory of the national democratic revolution nationwide when our people were actively carrying out the socialist revolution. The number of party members increased to over 35,000.

The party seized power all over the nation. The party organizational system and governing machinery were imported from the central level on down to the grassroots levels. At the time of the 2d congress most of the party organizations were still operating in secret, but during this congress the party moved openly. The reputation and influence of the party spread to all localities, branches, and grassroots in every social movement. The party has grown large and strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally, and it has become a true Marxist-Leninist party. Its foreign relations and international influence are better than ever before.

The party construction that was carried out according to the basic principle of constructing a new type of party of the working class was a great success and provided many rich experiences. However, we still have to struggle ever more in comparison with the needs of the revolution in the new phase so that we will be able to eliminate our weaknesses and shortcomings, especially during our nation's revolution and our party's conversion to a socialist revolutionary period. When the party achieves substantial leadership for the dictatorship of the proletariat, party construction becomes even more difficult than before.

In the political report of the LPRP Central Committee by Comrade Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan the directions and duties of our nation's revolution in the transitional period toward socialism, and also the duty of party construction in the new phase of the revolution were set out. This is a strong foundation for our party's construction.

In coming years we must continue to absorb the basic party construction principles of Marxism-Leninism fully, and effectively apply the directions for party construction indicated in the political report.

As the one that leads the administrative committees, our party must always firmly maintain the true nature of the new party of the working class, remain always loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and accept Marxism-Leninism as its ideological foundation and as a guide for all their movements. The party must creatively apply Marxism-Leninism in our actual revolutionary situation, accept the good lessons of our fraternal parties and the highest wisdom of the era, and adopt policies to lead our nation's revolution to victory. The party is loyal to the interests of the working class, the working people, and the nation. It correctly and skillfully combines both true patriotism and brilliant proletarian internationalism, and resists all phenomena of narrow-minded, selfish nationalism. The party strictly follows the basic organizational principle of democratic centralism. It firmly believes in the principle of group leadership combined firmly with work allocation for individuals so they will take responsibility and eliminate phenomena of regionalism, localism, or liberalism or individuality and dictatorship. The party unendingly increases solidarity as internal unity on the basis of political ideology and the principle of democratic centralism so that it will be a principle of solidarity among the people of different ethnic groups, and fight against private sector ideology and factionalism. The party is always closely involved with the masses; it respects and promotes the right of collective mastery of the masses and pays close attention to the standard of living of the masses materially and spiritually. It is not arrogant in its power nor does it lead the masses from a distance or violate the right of ownership of the masses. The party uses self- and mutual criticism as a guideline for party expansion. Self- and mutual criticism must be conducted sincerely and in a straightforward manner in order to succeed in its duties, construct organization, improve solidarity and internal unity, help each other and make progress together, encourage self- and mutual criticism from the higher level on down to the lower levels and from the lower levels on up to the higher level, improve [modesty], avoid criticism of others because of mutual anger, bitterness, or jealousy, avoid accusing

each other and showing off, avoid thinking of themselves as being better than others and not criticizing themselves sincerely or having a fixed idea [about themselves], and not taking revenge against those who criticize them. The party strictly and justly exercises regulations and all cadres and party members must adhere to the party regulations.

Our party [is involved with] improving the quality of the party construction in terms of politics, ideology, and organization, and increasing the fighting forces and the leadership ability of the party and of the people of ethnic groups. The party must have correct policies which are effectively organized and carried out. It must have a thorough revolutionary ideology, brilliant revolutionary quality, and a pure and strong organization. It must have cadres and party members with firm politics, and who have knowledge of science and technology and economic and social management, and who are skillful in actual work operation. The party considers party construction to be closely related to improving the machinery of government and the mass organizations. Party construction must be carried out via the revolutionary process of the masses in implementing the political duty of the party. Quality is important in expanding the party as opposed to the tendency towards only quantity. The party accepts those who are outstanding among the working class, working farmers, socialist intellectuals and working people, etc., who have passed the test of revolutionary struggle and have volunteered for the ranks of the party in order to struggle to carry out the goals and ideology of the party. Meanwhile, the party also resolutely expels opportunists and those who have lost their effectiveness and are not fit as party members.

The old regulations passed by the 2d party congress reflect its loyalty toward the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism for party construction. It also set various details for the regulations which are suitable for the actual situation of our revolution. These were confirmed as correct and beneficial during the national democratic revolution. However, in the socialist revolution because of the needs of party construction and to [ensure] the party's power, changes are required in the old regulations, as follows:

I. Concerning party members. The political duty of the party in the new phase has set a new and higher expected level for training in the ranks of party members.

A. Concerning conditions for joining the party. It was added that those who are admitted to the party must pass the test in the main production units and in the main fighting units, have a clear background and good revolutionary quality, and be trusted by the masses.

[8 Mar 85 p 2]

B. Concerning the duties of the party there are the following amendments: "Determine to be a driving force in implementing the policies, plenums, and orders of the party and government in order to participate in national defense and socialist construction."

"Study Marxist-Leninist theory, party policies, culture, science, technology, specialized task occupations, and state, economic, and social control."

"Train themselves so they will have a true revolutionary quality, be loyal to the party and socialist nations, always take the interests of the whole over those of individuals, be ready to make sacrifices for the nation, determinedly carry out the duty of transformation and socialist construction, diligently work for the benefit of society, protect and maintain socialist qualifications, and be thrifty, honest, lead a simple life, and resist luxury and greed for public property."

"Pay close attention to party construction."

"Get closely involved with the masses, and respect, ensure, and promote the right of collective mastery of the masses."

"Correctly carry out the party policy on ethnic groups and resolutely fight against all the enemies' schemes to divide different ethnic groups."

"Gradually raise the spirit of proletarian internationalism and correctly carry out the foreign policy of the party, fulfill their own duty, determinedly participate in increasing the special solidarity, military relations, and all-round cooperation between our country and Vietnam and Cambodia, increase the firm solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, and determinedly support the struggles for peace, democracy, and socialism of the people of the world."

C. Concerning the rights of party members, one point proposed for addition was "To have the right to express their ideas to the party organization when there is an official assessment or any decision concerning themselves."

D. Concerning the regulation on accepting new party members the following ideas were proposed:

"Regarding the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU], if the youth union executive committee at the grassroots level is the one that proposes members, they can do so even if there is only one regular party member."

"There must be at least two-thirds of the regular party members present at a party chapter meeting, and they must get a majority vote."

"For places that do not yet have any grassroots organizations, a higher organization may directly accept party members. However, the judging and decision-making must be done by a committee that correctly follows the regulations on accepting new party members and rechecks [the case] before making a decision."

E. Concerning party members probationary period, there are now two levels:

"Nine months for workers who directly produce, cadres, government employees, and cadres and combatants in the people's military forces who have been working continuously for at least 5 years."

"Twelve months for other regions."

In order for party members to be able to maintain their lifestyle and pay their fees regularly the new regulation states that "If any party member does not participate with the party chapter and does not pay his fees for 3 consecutive months without good reason, the party chapter must take their name off its list and no longer recognize them as members. This, however, must first be approved by the party committee which has the right to admit a party member."

## II. Concerning the principles and links of party organization.

1. Party organization in the army and the Public Security Service [PSS]. Because of the steady increase in the demand for the building of the army and the PSS in the new phase and its growth in every way as published.

[9 Mar 85 pp 2,3]

4 [as published]. There is an additional regulation for increasing, specifying, or transferring members of the committee for the executive committee selected by the congress as follows: "If necessary the LPRP Central Committee may select a number of additional committee members for the LPRP Central Committee. The higher level party executive committee may transfer, specify, or increase the committee of the party executive committee at the lower level by a number that does not exceed one-third of the total number of committee members selected by the congress of the party committee representatives."

## III. Concerning the grassroots organization of the party.

1. Now we use cantons as the grassroots. However, because our country is large [people] live far apart, communications are inadequate, and the cantons' boundaries are too large. For this reason the cantons do not reach either villages or the people. Also, the organizing of daily living in all aspects or production, agricultural co-op conversion, education, culture, public health, peace, and order are all carried out within each village.

Thus, in order to be able to firmly organize and manage the socioeconomic and also national defense and security in large rural areas, the village level must be constructed as a grassroots level by having complete organizations, e.g., grassroots party organization, administrative committee, mass organization, militia, PSS, and farmers' collective production organization. Villages that are still too small and have unsufficient forces to construct different organizations, e.g., administrative committees and mass organizations, may be combined into one main grassroots unit.

At the present time district areas are still too large and have not yet been able to directly guide many villages. Thus, in the immediate future

we will still maintain the canton level by considering it one administrative level above the grassroots level. Whenever the village level is improved and the district level is able to directly guide different villages they may abolish the canton level.

2. The duty of the grassroots party organization. Additions were made to each item as follows:

"Decide on plans and techniques to lead the implementation of political duty at the grassroots level aimed at improving national defense and security, and constructing and expanding the economy and socioculture."

"Guarantee the right of collective mastery of the masses, and promote the creativity and [enthusiasm] of the masses in national defense and socialist construction."

"Pay close attention to party construction." Here, besides the duties specified in the old regulation, several were added:

"Train true revolutionary morality and study Marxist-Leninist theory, party policies, state plans, culture, science, technology, specialized task occupations, and socioeconomic management."

"As for the solidarity duty among different ethnic groups, international solidarity is stated separately."

"Pay close attention to the construction of administrative committees and mass organizations at the grassroots level."

New regulations will also be added by which the duties of the grassroots organizations are "along with the higher echelons to train cadres in the ranks of the grassroots, and steadily upgrade the revolutionary nature, the level of specialized tasks, and the cadres' ability in state and socio-economic management."

3. Concerning the duty of the grassroots party organization in the main units and departments that exercise unitary leadership.

A. The new regulation states ways to promote unitary leadership in main units for production and business as follows:

"Listen to the leader's report and sketch a plan to express their opinions. Report to the higher level if there are any questions."

"Guide the party members and the masses to express ideas in the main unit's construction plan. Once the plan is approved by the higher echelons they must guide the party members and the masses in carrying it out effectively."

"Inspect and assist the leader's activities, and modify what the leader does that does not agree with the plans of the party and government."

"The grassroots party organization has no right to decide on any detailed figures on production plans and work, or in economic, technological, and specialized task techniques. Its leader is the one who studies the production plan, and others then report to the higher echelons for them to decide."

B. Duties of the grassroots party organization in offices are as follows:

"Express opinions on changes in work techniques by the office and organization, give opinions to the chief concerning various shortcomings of the office, and report to the higher level if there are any questions."

"Train the party members and the masses in politics and ideology, and increase the work discipline to fight absolute power and to ensure the effective carrying out of the political duty of the office."

"The grassroots party organization has no right to decide on the duties, specialized tasks, plans, techniques, and work of the offices."

IV. Concerning party organization in the provinces, Vientiane Capital, and in district and provincial capitals.

1. The new regulation states: "A congress of district or provincial capital representatives will be held every 2 or 3 years, and once every 5 years for provincial or Vientiane Capital representatives."

2. Added to the duties of the party committees of provinces, Vientiane Capital, districts, and provincial capitals are the following:

"Lead their local organizations to carry out the party policy, state laws, and all the political duties of the localities."

"Resolutely strengthen the party in political ideology and organization, upgrade its leadership quality and increase the fighting forces of the local party organizations, and exercise self- and mutual criticism in order to improve solidarity and internal unity within the party committees so they will become [sources] for solidarity and internal unity within the party committee."

"Report problems concerning general party policies to the higher level."

New regulations will be added concerning the responsibilities, rights, and lifestyle of regular committee members, and for secretary and assistant secretary at various levels.

V. Concerning the central party organization. The new regulation states that "A nationwide congress of representatives should be held once every 5 years."

"The party central committee members must serve the party at least 5 years and must have been through the work on party committees at any level or in any committee of the party."

"The central committee of the LPRP will meet twice a year."

VI. Concerning the party inspection committee. In the new situation, inspection must be increased in order to ensure that the policies and regulations of the party, and the plans and laws of the state will be correctly and completely adhered to in a timely manner.

Inspection committees at different levels must be improved in terms of organizing and modifying concerning work content and work techniques. The new regulations are designed such that the central committee of the LPRP set up the details on organization, rights, and duties of the inspection committees for different levels.

[11 Mar 85 p 2]

#### VII. Concerning leading organizations of the party.

1. In order to promote responsibility and resourcefulness in the leaders of ministries and various departments of the government and provincial sections, from now on these leading sections of the party in offices and organizations will be closed down.
2. The organizations selected by the people, e.g., different levels of the People's Councils and the mass organizations, remain the same (except for the LPR Youth Union Committee).

#### VIII. Party Discipline

1. In order to encourage party members to adhere to discipline and try to improve their own mistakes and shortcoming, new regulations on the dropping of charges against party members in disciplinary cases will be adopted.
2. In order for discipline in the party to become effective and for the party organizations and party members to firmly understand the rules for the implementation of discipline, the new regulation also states the right of exercising discipline.

The construction of the party and the carrying out of the party regulations is the duty of the entire party and individual party members. Thus, each level of party committees and all party members must consider the construction of the party as their primary duty and role no matter what their work section or rank.

In order to effectively carry out the construction of the party the party committees of all levels and all party members must be aware of the party and attentively study the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism on party construction and the direction, policies, and techniques for each aspect of party construction. Moreover, they must also study the history of our revolutionary movement, the history of the communist and international labor movements, and state, party, economic and social control.

The party committees of different levels must determinedly improve their offices, organizing committees, propaganda and training, and inspection committees, and secretaries and assistant secretaries in particular must spend extensive amounts of time in guiding party construction and in listening to reports of different party committees. Each party committee must improve working techniques by relating them closely with their political duty.

In order that all party members and party organizers firmly grasp and completely carry out the party's regulations [in 1982] the party chapters and the party committees of all levels nationwide must hold courses everywhere on learning the regulations of the party. During the study each must evaluate their own strong and weak points in their past carrying out of the party regulations, and make a plan to get rid of their shortcomings, promote their strong points, and resolutely endure and train themselves as befits members of the honorable LPRP.

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CSO: 4206/105

LAOS

BRIEFS

FARMERS IN LPRP--It is the 30th anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the organizer and guide of the ever victorious Lao revolution. Requirements for farmers to join the LPRP: they must be interested in collective mastery, voluntarily join agricultural cooperatives, voluntarily donate personal property to cooperative units, have the spirit to fight between two courses in rural areas, namely, the capitalist one and the expanding socialist one. They must understand all three stages of carrying out the revolution. They must guide production in the cooperatives to step up to socialist, large-scale production. They must have good relations with other farm workers. They must work for free for the collective interest, not for personal or their families' interests. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Feb 85 p 3] 12597

DISTRICTS IN HOUA PHAN--Houa Phan is a large province in the northern part of Laos. The majority of the population is settled along small rivers, along the foot of mountains and on mountain slopes. Communications and transportation must go through mountains or by river. Many cantons are located more than 100 km far from the provincial administrative headquarters. Some do not even have roads for cars; it takes 5 to 6 days to walk to the main district. This province has 11 districts: Sam Neua, Xieng Kho, Viengxai, Sam Tai, Nam Neuan, Housa Mouang, Somhao, Venh, Na, Hiem and Sone. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Feb 85 p 2] 12597

ROUTE 9 CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS, COST--The Administrative Division Committee for Route 9 Construction reported in detail to this writer that, "We are responsible for 197 km [of Route 9 construction]; 145 km of the road has been cleared and the road bed completely filled using 100,500 cubic meters of soil, and the surface has been paved with 725,000 cubic meters of soil. Ninety-five percent of the road bed fill has been completed. Concerning pipe line work, 114 pipes of different sizes ranging from 12 to 18 meters long have been built and completed. Sixty-five percent of the entire plan has been executed since the beginning of January 1985. The workers responsible for paving the road have started the test paving the road at the 133rd km. To the present, 1 km of road has been paved, using 45 tons of tar and 4,000 cubic meters of gravel, costing around 1 million kip. The pavement consists of three layers of gravel mixed in with tar to a thickness of .35 m, and it is 6 m wide. It is guaranteed to last for 15 to 20 years. Its construction units have been divided into five divisions: a road division with two groups for clearing the land and filling the road, a division with 2 groups for making concrete pipes, one with 2 bridge

construction groups, one for grinding rocks into gravel, and one to make tar. There are around 1,700 workers, with 19 high level cadres and 235 mid-level cadres. All the machinery is modern. The USSR is cooperating and [providing] aid. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Apr 85 p 2] 12597

FAO-AIDED RESEARCH PROJECT--One the morning of 12 February at Ban Dong Vay Agricultural Experimental Center, Vientiane Municipality undertook its initial experiments on methane gas for lighting; the experiment was successful. According to comrade Phoungchanh Phengxai, chief of the Rice Field and Chemical Control Project for Promoting the Production of Methane, the project has been funded by the International Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO]. Experiments started in 1980, but due to a lack of cadres and technocrats, the project was curtailed for a while. In 1984, the project was revived. Every type of animal waste can be used to produce methane. One cubic meter of animal waste can light a 60 watt light bulb, or can be used to cook three meals or [to run] a one horsepower engine. Methane is equivalent to 1.25 kilowatts of electrical power, 5 kilograms of wood or 1.5 kilograms of charcoal. This project will continue and expand widely in each locale of the country. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 16 Feb 85 p 1, 4] 12597

1984 EXPORT, IMPORT PLAN--In 1984 trade throughout the country expanded greatly. The figures show that: in the past year the commercial network expanded by 587 locations, and this caused the target figure for the transportation of goods in the initial stage to be completely fulfilled. The plan for exports was 63.75 percent fulfilled and for imports it was 30.29 percent fulfilled. The plan for the transportation of goods was 64.53 percent fulfilled. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Feb 85 p 1] 8149

CSO: 4206/116

THAILAND

EDUCATION MINISTER NOTES THAI, U.S. VIEWS OF UNESCO

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 4, 6 Feb 85

[Column by "Free man"]

[4 Feb 85 p 3]

[Text] The United States, which is the superpower leader of the nations of the free democratic camp, has withdrawn from UNESCO. Some countries in this camp followed because of fear. Whether Thailand, which is close to the United States but follows independent policies, will follow the Americans is of interest to many countries.

From an interview with Mr Chuan Likphai, minister of education, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai national committee on UNESCO on the American withdrawal from UNESCO:

1. At the end of December 1983 the Ministry of Education, in its capacity as a coordinating unit in Thailand for matters concerning UNESCO, learned that the United States had submitted an official letter announcing its intention to withdraw from UNESCO, claiming several important reasons; for example, that the administration and budget administration of UNESCO are inefficient, today's projects depart from the original ideals of the UNESCO charter, and that certain countries have too much political influence.

2. The Minister of Education, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai national committee on UNESCO, called many meetings of the national committee on UNESCO in 1984 and discussed the United States' plan to withdraw from UNESCO. The meetings debated and analyzed the UNESCO situation and made these conclusions.

A. Be it known that the United States itself has once previously refused to make its contribution in 1974-1975 because of various political problems, and when those problems were dealt with, the United States became a full contributing member of UNESCO once again.

B. That any one member nation withdraws from UNESCO is the decision of the government of that member nation. Although nearly all nations are displeased and some sent a proclamation calling for the United States to reconsider its decision, all nations respect the United States' decision.

C. Thailand has been a member of UNESCO for over 390 [sic] years and has co-operated in many beneficial projects with UNESCO; for example, in education, the fight for literacy, the program for trade education outside the schools and education for women, the project on education for development, etc.; in research, the man in the biosphere project, the various engineering technology projects, and projects in hydrology, geology, geography, chemistry, physics, biology, etc.; in culture, the village culture projects, the ancient Sukhothai project, the various cultural education programs on Southeast Asia, cultural policy projects, etc. In addition there has been cooperation on many projects in sociology and communications. Therefore Thailand feels disappointed that the United States, a founding member and leader of UNESCO and a contributor to its development in terms of finances, knowledge, and experience, is withdrawing from the organization.

3. In the past year Thailand has followed the progress in the United States toward withdrawing from UNESCO and witnessed the attempts of many countries to reform the administration. It has participated in UNESCO administrative committee meetings, as Thailand has a representative on that committee, Dr Ko Sawatiphant, whom the Minister of Education has invited to national committee meetings, both before the administrative committee meetings and after, to follow up on various items and have discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Thai ambassador to UNESCO. But in the end, the national committee received a report that the Americans had decided to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of December 1984 because the United States felt that various attempts to reform the organization had not made progress or had the results the United States had hoped for.

4. It is generally believed that the approximately 159 member nations remaining in UNESCO will try to continue to reform UNESCO to be able to work efficiently and bring greater benefits. All involved, that is, the various representatives of member nations on the national committees and UNESCO director Emboweng, admit that the 37-year-old UNESCO, which has expanded its projects, administration, and budget very quickly, as well as its membership (there were only 44 members when it was formed, and now there are 161), is likely to have problems and many shortcomings, but that if all sides cooperate to solve them, it will be beneficial to its development and the spread of knowledge in the areas of education, research, and culture for the nations of the world. In any case, in truth the approximately 160 member nations are divided into various groups, each with different views and benefits. Therefore, to reform an international organization with broad projects is everyone's wish, but it is difficult to do. But it is hoped that all involved will try to compromise as much as possible for the common benefit.

[6 Feb 85 p 3]

[Text] 5. The withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO will certainly have effects, financial, in the area of knowledge, and as a loss to international cooperation. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the United States will become a UNESCO member again.

6. The fact that England has submitted a letter to UNESCO saying that it would withdraw in 1 year if the internal situation of UNESCO does not improve is

something that worries the member nations greatly. Even though England is not one of the highest contributing members like the United States (America contributes 25 percent, England about 5 percent), England pays close attention to the content and the quality of the projects and played an important role throughout 1984 in uniting Western and Third World nations in attempts to reform UNESCO. Therefore, England's announcement of her withdrawal from UNESCO increases the concern of the members that have sought to reconcile Western and Third World countries. In any case, it is expected that in 1985 England will continue to try to play an important role in reforming UNESCO and to make UNESCO's administration and projects more efficient and effective.

7. The Ministry of Education learned of Singapore's planned withdrawal from UNESCO from the newspapers, and Singapore's ambassador to Thailand added the following points.

7.1 Singapore's withdrawal is independent of that of the United States, and Singapore does not support the criticisms that the United States has announced.

7.2 Singapore does not have criticisms of the leadership of UNESCO or the methods of operation of UNESCO.

7.3 Singapore believes that UNESCO is beneficial to many countries and plays an important role in the world today.

7.4 However, Singapore has not played an important role in international organizations for many years, particularly in UNESCO. This is because as a small country it must reduce expenditures on other nations and stress national economic development, as Singapore's UNESCO contribution came to .9 percent, which Singapore considers to be a lot.

7.5 This view on decreasing expenditures as a member of international organizations may affect Singapore's role in other international organizations in the future.

The Thai Ministry of Education has just learned of this decision of the government of our neighbor Singapore, but would welcome Singapore to continue to co-operate with its neighbors in educational, scientific, and cultural projects on a regional level, as on ASEAN and SIMIO [?] projects.

8. Thailand's present contribution to UNESCO is about 0.8 percent of UNESCO's total budget, or about \$137,880 U.S., but it also has cooperative activities with UNESCO with benefits in knowledge that cannot be thought of in terms of monetary value and receives a sum of money for training, research, and education and subsidies for education, research, and cultural development projects on the national and regional levels and funds to translate educational documents and print and propagate results. The total sum received from UNESCO in 1983-1984 was about \$225,378 U.S.

9. Also, Thailand is still the site of the Asian and Pacific regional office of education, which is the largest regional-level office of UNESCO in the world.

10. In cooperative projects with various UNESCO branches the Ministry of Education coordinates work with about 10 branch committees on science, culture, sociology, and journalism, and all these committees are seeing to it that Thailand's cooperation with UNESCO is to its benefit and in agreement with basic national policies. Thailand will not participate in any project that deviates politically and is not educationally beneficial, but at the same time neither approves nor attacks those countries that initiate projects of different political forms, because Thailand understands the principle of differences of ideas and in needs.

11. In any case, the Ministry of Education firmly believes that while the United States withdraws from UNESCO and halts its contribution, it is certain to use those funds to help its allies in educational scientific, and cultural development.

Yes, we hope that the Cabinet listens to the Ministry of Education before deciding on membership in UNESCO if the United States government asks our views on forming factions to force UNESCO to reform in conformance with the way the United States thinks is fitting and proper.

9937

CSO: 4207/184

THAILAND

EDITORIAL BLASTS U.S. ON PLANE CONTROVERSY

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 4 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Threat to Sovereignty"]

[Text] In a report from last week's cabinet meeting that should worry all Thais, it was said that General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister, ordered the National Economic Development Council to withdraw the matter of the purchase of Airbus planes by the Thai Air Travel Company from the meeting's agenda, claiming that the decision by the Ministry of Communications and the Council on National Economic and Social Development for Thai Air Travel Company to buy the planes would affect relations between Thailand and the United States. This is because the Thai government received a protest from the U.S. government because the purchase of Boeing 737 airplanes was not considered. If these rumors are true, it shows that Thailand does not have political sovereignty or intelligence and ability and must fall beneath the mandate of the U.S. government, which forces it to follow its decisions.

Matters of trade are ordinary matters for all nations in which they consider the benefits and economic suitability to themselves. The Thai Air Travel Company, Ministry of Communications, and Council on National Economic and Social Development agreed to buy the Airbus planes after considering the price and benefits of the Airbus over the Boeing 737, which is an old plane and not appropriate for use on domestic routes. When problems of political intervention like this occur, the government and the people should think about national honor and sovereignty.

It is true that Thailand has needs for which it must depend on the United States in trade and for other aid, but American aid has substitutes, both direct and indirect, whether it be in trade or in the more abundant political aid that Thailand receives. But don't forget Thailand has trade relations with the European common market countries, which buy more agricultural and industrial products from Thailand than does the United States. The interference of the U.S. government in forcing Thailand to buy 737s shows the insincerity and lack of friendship the United States really feels for Thailand, because it thinks not of the advantages and disadvantages to Thailand in buying the planes. The advantages from the sale of these airplanes would not make the United States feel richer but would only destroy the sympathy and friendship of the Thai people toward the United States.

THAILAND

MUKDAHAN DRUGS, HAVEN FOR ANTI-LPDR GUN RUNNERS NOTED

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 23-30 Mar 85 pp 15-17

[Article: "Mukdahan, the Test Ground Between the Dark Influences and the Police. Who Will Come Out On Top?"]

[Text] When Gen Lek Naeomali was the minister of interior, 13 types of behavior were listed so that the provinces could determine who the "influential people" were. Such people included the owners of casinos, operators of illegal lotteries, smugglers, people who felled trees and destroyed the natural resources, people who controlled buses and passenger boats illegally, financiers who sought to profit illegally from the bureaucracy and who gained a monopoly and exploited the people, narcotics traffickers, owners of brothels, hired gunmen, people who slaughtered or traded livestock illegally and national and local politicians who engaged in corruption.

Based on these behaviors, CHAT ATHIPATAI has conducted an investigation in a border province where several sensational events happened last year. We have done this in order to get to the bottom of recent events in that province. But the godfathers there are very clever. Before it became a province, this was just a district located along the Mekong River opposite Savannakhet Province in Laos. It is well known for the smuggling and marijuana trafficking activities that go on there. A well-known police officer there said that such illegal activities have become very widespread there and the beggars have become so rich that they have become the leading merchants in the province.

Mukdahan, a Province That Has Both Mother-Of-Pearl and Scum

When Mukdahan was made a province in 1982, Mr Chamlong Ratthaprasoet was appointed the provincial governor and Police Col Seri Temiyawet was made the provincial police superintendent so that Mukdahan Province would become a model province. It is said that Mr Phisan Munlasatsathon, the under secretary of interior, has great faith in Mr Chamlong. Police Col Seri is a capable and honest police officer. While serving as the deputy police superintendent of Nakhon Phanom Province, he learned what problems Mukdahan had and which people were involved

in illegal activities. Thus, he did not have to waste time learning what was going on there. When he became the police superintendent, this model police officer took steps to improve the quality of the police force there and then launched an "offensive" against the influential people. He began suppressing the casinos, the illegal lotteries, smuggling and marijuana trafficking. Because of the resolute action taken by this young police officer, the influential people there detested him.

At the end of June 1983, many newspapers printed stories to the effect that influential groups had joined forces to have Police Col Seri transferred since he was interfering with their operations. This generated much comment. Some newspapers focused on the "conflicts between the administrative sector and the police." This showed that the influential people were trying to gain the support of "administrative leaders" in order to preserve their influence.

A news source in Mukdahan Province said that there are two large influential groups. The first group has the most influence. C.L. is a national politician who built up the power of his group by giving large sums of money to elect people to the provincial council. More than half of the members of the provincial council are his men. He got this money from an important merchant named "S" who is involved in construction activities. Whenever there is bidding on projects to build government offices, roads or bridges, his company usually wins the bid.

Besides this, the "C.L. group engages in cross-border trade and in marijuana trafficking. It has hired gunmen to protect its interests. Recently, many of the illegal activities of C.L. have been suppressed, which has resulted in large financial losses. Thus, he has sought help from the administrative sector. There have been rumors that that sector has provided some help and that that has helped restore his position.

The second group is the group of "C.Y.," another national politician. C.Y. once played a role in the ISOC [Internal Operations Suppression Command] and so he has a number of followers who are officials. Most of his illegal profits come from sugar mills, casinos and illegal lotteries.

The arrest of gamblers aboard a pleasure boat in the Mekong River showed people throughout the country that Mukdahan has both mother-of-pearl, which is very valuable, and scum, which is worthless.

#### Dark Powers Encourage Villagers to Engage in Cross-Border Trading and Traffic in Marijuana

The black market along the border is an old matter. It is difficult to suppress this all along the Mekong River. Mukdahan cannot avoid this problem either. It can be said that this is an old profession

for villagers. Even though this is a risky business, with tens of people killed each year by the Mekong River Operations Unit, this cross-border smuggling continues.

A news source talked about two large villages that have engaged in border smuggling activities for many years. One of these villages is located at the confluence of the Bang Sai Creek and the Mekong River. This is a large village, and it is the political base of a godfather-level politician in Mukdahan Province. The villagers who engage in smuggling activities know the terrain well, and they are clever at transporting goods from Thailand to Laos and bringing back local goods from Laos. They also smuggle narcotics and weapons.

"At present, a competitor is a right-wing Lao group. This group enjoys greater rights since it can claim to be taking provisions to liberation groups on the Lao side. But this group engages in smuggling, too. On their return, they sell weapons and gold to the groups here," said a villager who works as a cross-border merchant.

These villagers use two methods. If they are transporting light goods, they place the goods in a boat and then cross the river at night. If they are transporting heavy items such as machinery and equipment, they might pull the items across by boat. If they have coordinated things with the guards on the Lao side and there is a clash with the MROU in the Mekong River, the guards help them.

It is not easy to suppress villagers who smuggle goods since such activities greatly improve their economic situation just as marijuana cultivation does for other villages.

Marijuana trafficking has been a notorious activity here ever since Mukdahan was still part of Nakhon Phanom Province, particularly in Dong Luang, Muang, Don Tan and Nikhom Khamsoi districts. When Police Col Seri became the provincial police superintendent, he took urgent action to suppress marijuana trafficking. Hundreds of rai of marijuana have been destroyed during the past 2-3 years. Marijuana caravans have clashed with officials, and three young traffickers have been killed.

However, a teacher in Don Tan District said that the marijuana growers have moved their marijuana fields to the border area between Don Tan and Nikhom Khamsoi districts in Mukdahan Province and Loeng Noktha District in Yasothon Province, which is the former base area of the communist terrorists. This includes the Lupphadang and Dong Siroi areas. Growing marijuana in this area has facilitated transportation because Yasothon is still an open area for marijuana caravans. And a new route has been opened through the heart of the former communist terrorist zone from Don Tan District to Loeng Noktha District. This enables traffickers to transport the contraband faster than before. Previously, the traffickers had to go through the mountains to avoid the checkpoints of the Mukdahan police.

The methods used to transport marijuana are much more developed now than they once were. Instead of using trucks to transport the marijuana, the traffickers now use vehicles that sell various types of goods such as earthen jars, dressers and onions and garlic. When these vehicles reach the villages that grow marijuana, they purchase marijuana and conceal it in the earthen jars or beneath the garlic or onions. They then transport it to Bangkok. Most of the marijuana is sent abroad by sea from Chonburi and Chanthaburi.

March is the period when marijuana trafficking activities reach their peak every year. Large numbers of merchants from Bangkok travel to the areas where marijuana is grown. Local merchants include villagers, local politicians and national politicians. Dried marijuana packed in plastic bags sells for 400 baht per kg. This is the local price; buyers can bargain.

The "smell" of marijuana is no different from the "smell" of money, which is what draws people to this no matter how dirty the means used to make money. Since villagers have become involved in this, officials are very hesitant to suppress this resolutely. And so the influential people try to use the villagers as "defensive armor." If the villagers experience problems, they will begin to hate the officials. Such behavior is no different from that engaged in by the communist terrorists in the past. The only difference is that the influential people are people who hold high positions in society and who are highly respected.

The struggle between the police and the influential people in Mukdahan will continue until one side admits defeat. There are only a few provinces in the country that have not been afraid to take action to suppress the influential people. Thus, it is feared that a "little water will not put out the fire" unless higher echelons, which can be compared to a large source of water, provide support to help eliminate the dark influences.

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CSO: 5300/4423

THAILAND

FOREIGN MILITARY DIRECTOR ANSWERS CAMBODIA POLICY CRITICS

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 8-15 Apr 85 pp 30-33

[Statement by Mr Suraphong Chainam, the Director of the Southeast Asia Division: "Thailand and the Indochina Problem"]

[Text] The Thammasat University Student Organization held a debate on the topic "Thailand and the Indochina Problem" on the evening of 26 March 1985. This was the first time that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the person of Mr Suraphong Chainam, the director of the Southeast Asia Division, has provided a detailed explanation concerning the position that Thailand has taken on the Cambodian problem. Some university professors opposed the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and some people mentioned Mr Suraphong's "past." It is said that he was a "leftist." In the past, Mr Suraphong was a favorite scholar of the progressives, particularly after he published "Marxism and Thai Society," which appeared in the journal "SANGKHOMSAT PARITHAT," and several other articles. The statements made by other scholars that day can be summarized as follows: 1. Professor M.R.W. Sukhumphan Boriphat, a member of the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University, feels that the people of Cambodia have a chance to return to a normal way of life if they accept the powers that are in control. Only by accepting the powers in Cambodia can they restore normalcy. As for Thailand, it cannot expect to have absolute security. What Thailand should do to increase its security is to force the Khmer Rouge to lay down its weapons in exchange for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the border and later a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from all of Cambodia. 2. Professor Surin Phitsasawan, a member of the Faculty of Political Science at Thammasat University, does not think that Thailand's foreign policy was actually stipulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was really the military that stipulated this policy, which has had an effect on the implementation of Thailand's foreign policy. What is more, ASEAN's policies

were stipulated by the military, too. What will happen is that ASEAN will stop supporting these policies. Thailand does not have a unit to make foreign policy or to analyze changes in the situation. There is no government unit to make timely policy changes and analyses. 3. Professor Kraisak Chunhawan, a member of the Faculty of Sociology at Thammasat University, said that Thailand's foreign policy is based on a capitalist line. Besides that, his views were opposed to those of Mr Suraphong Chainan. He talked about Mr Suraphong having been a "leftist." Much time was spent on this. ATHIT-WIWAT feels that the statement by Mr Suraphong was like a detailed statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that went into things in greater detail than the usual statements made by the ministry or by public relations spokesmen and so we would like to reprint his statement here.

First of all, I would like to talk about policy matters and the facts without reference to "left" or "right" or to Marxist or non-Marxist [ideas]. First of all, we have to discuss the causes of the Cambodian problem, a problem that has existed for more than 6 years. Vietnam is trying to make other countries believe that Pol Pot is the cause of the problem. They want others to believe that the Khmer Rouge were exterminating people and that the Cambodian people appealed to Vietnam to come and eliminate the Khmer Rouge. They have cited this and the threat from China as the two reasons for sending troops into Cambodia. But everyone who has followed the Cambodian matter knows what the truth is. I won't talk about what the Khmer Rouge regime was like. Everyone knows what mistakes they made. But I want to add that [the Khmer Rouge] did kill many people and that Vietnam actually did go in to help save people. The conflict between Vietnam and the Cambodian communist party had been going on for a long time. This conflict, which started during the Vietnam War, grew worse during the period 1976-1977. Finally, Vietnam had to invade [Cambodia], claiming that the Khmer Rouge was committing genocide against the Cambodian people. Vietnam is also at odds with China. Thus, this is a conflict between communist countries. Thailand is not involved in these conflicts.

However, Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia is a violation of principles, a violation of international law and a violation of the U.N. Charter. This also affects Thailand's security. We have security reasons. Professor Sukhumphan said that Thailand cannot expect to have absolute security. That is true. It is impossible to have absolute security. Thus, what we are doing today is aimed at getting Vietnam to realize that they cannot have absolute security. Their actions in Cambodia today are aimed at giving them absolute security. They cite the threat from China and the Khmer Rouge. Actually, they have been talking about this since 1975. They have also been pushing the idea of a special relationship. We will not call this an Indochinese federation. But they have accepted [the idea] of a special relationship between

the Indochinese countries. What does Vietnam mean by this? At the very minimum, Vietnam means a special relationship in which the Communist Party of Vietnam has the right to give advice to the communist parties in Laos and Cambodia, particularly on foreign affairs and security matters. What this means is that while Laos is not a colony, it cannot implement a foreign policy, or any other policy, that conflicts with Vietnam's basic security interests. This is what Vietnam means by a special relationship. This can be compared with the limited sovereignty enjoyed by the East European countries in relation to the Soviet Union. This can be called their sphere of influence. While we may not object to Vietnam entering Cambodia, for legal and security reasons, we cannot accept the way that Vietnam entered Cambodia. There is a great difference in the way that Vietnamese soldiers entered Cambodia and the way they entered Laos. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia was ratified in 1979 when the Heng Samrin administration, a puppet administration set up by Vietnam, and Vietnam signed a treaty of friendship. This seemed to legitimize the stationing of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. For reasons of principle and for security reasons, we cannot accept this. Thailand does not want a buffer. We are ready to cooperate peacefully with all our neighbors. We do not have to be a member of any bloc.

We have always adhered to this principle. Thus, there are two choices open to us. We are a small country. We can get involved in this and send troops in to fight. Or we can preserve the principles. The principles that I am referring to are the principles of international law and the principles embodied in the U.N. Charter. If we do not preserve these principles, it is the same as inviting countries to violate [the sovereignty] of other countries. And Thailand may be one of the countries whose sovereignty is violated. Thus, our present policy does not "invite the enemy into the house" as some people have said. I feel that if we remain indifferent to what is happening in Cambodia, in the long term this might "invite the enemy into the house." As for what action has been taken and the policies of various countries on the U.N. stage, during the past 6 years the U.N. resolutions sponsored by ASEAN have been supported by the majority of the members of the United Nations. During the most recent vote, 115 countries supported the resolution on solving the Cambodian problem. I do not think that we have the power to brainwash them or trick them into agreeing with Thailand or ASEAN. I think that these countries know what is right. This does not involve remaining neutral. On matters involving right and wrong, you cannot remain neutral. Thus, the issue is what things are based on. ASEAN's path is 1. to have all forces, that is, the Vietnamese troops, withdraw from Cambodia and 2. allow the Cambodian people to determine their own future and choose their own administrative, economic and political forms. They should be allowed to hold free elections under the supervision of the United Nations. The details of how to put these two principles into effect have not been worked out. We can negotiate the details. This was clearly stated in the appeal for Cambodian independence signed by the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries in 1983.

Thus, we have never "shut the door." But if they will not come out, there is nothing that can be done. Actually, there have been opportunities to negotiate a political settlement of the Cambodian problem since the very beginning. Vietnam claims that it has been flexible. But really they have not shown any flexibility at all. They claim that they have been very flexible and that they have made many changes. But actually, all they have done is shift from being unwilling to discuss the Cambodian problem and the matter of elections and troops withdrawals to agreeing to discuss these matters. But they have set many conditions. We have not set any conditions. The only thing that we have asked, and it is not a condition, is whether they are willing to discuss the Cambodian problem. And this means discussing 1. the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia and 2. self-determination for the people of Cambodia. We have asked whether they are willing to discuss these two points without conditions. The Cambodian problem stems from Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia. If they do not admit that, there is nothing more that can be done.

I admit that there is an impasse. Some say that the longer that this problem continues, the better for Vietnam. But I think that people should look and see which side has time on its side. Are we involved in this? Are soldiers of ours being killed? Vietnam has talked about 1987, which is 2 years away. And they have a saying that in boiling rice, help must be given. In 1987, the Khmer Rouge, Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk will not have the right to "eat the rice." They want people to think that there is little time left and that time is on their side. But if time really is on their side, why do they have to set a time limit? They could just let things run their course. But time is not on their side. They have set a time limit because they know that their economy cannot support a protracted war. They are worried about their territory. Vietnam does not know what progress the Soviet Union and China have made in their negotiations. Both the Soviet Union and China once exerted pressure on them on the Indochina problem. As for the combat situation, I am not an expert on guerrilla warfare. However, while I admit that almost all of the [Khmer coalition's] bases have been destroyed, if they are waging a guerrilla war as Professor Kraissak said, it doesn't matter if they have any bases or not. In the December issue of a Vietnamese military journal, Mr Lee Duc Anh, the Vietnamese vice minister of defense, wrote about the war in Cambodia. He divided this into two fronts--the internal front and the border front. While he said that the internal front will be the decisive battlefield, this also depends on the border. That is, they must first settle matters along the border. Why have they sent 20,000 troops to the border this year? In past years, they had only 7,000-8,000 troops here at most. Why did they have to use up to 30 tanks this year? Why did they have to use helicopters and artillery this year? Also, they have not withdrawn their troops from the border. Why? I do not think the answer has to

do with their destruction of the [Khmer coalition's] bases. Rather, this stems from the fact that the opposition is able to carry on operations effectively inside Cambodia. Otherwise, why would they have to send troops and helicopters here? They have had to do this because their rear is not secure. The opposition is definitely receiving support from the people. Guerrillas are like fish in a lake. Without the help of the people, they cannot operate. Think about that.

As for the combat situation, I think that Vietnam will have to try to put more pressure on the opposition. I think that we will find ourselves in a difficult position if we cannot see the difference between the invaders and those being invaded. We will face difficulties because this concerns our security, too. Those who have been invaded are the groups that are now resisting Vietnam. If you do not support those who have been invaded, who will you support? During the Vietnam War when others had invaded Vietnam, people had sympathy for Vietnam. But at present, Vietnam has raised the banner of freedom, independence, sovereignty and national integrity. They talk about a universal revolution and about universalism. But these are just things that they refer to so that things proceed based on the policy that they call the special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia and Laos.

The absolute security of Vietnam affects Thailand's security and reduces the security of [Vietnam's] neighbors. I want you to see whether proletarianism and the other "isms" are true. Consider things carefully. I have already given my reasons for thinking that Vietnam is the aggressor and that it poses a threat to security. I would like you to think about Vietnam posing a threat to Thailand's security. This does not mean that Vietnam is going to invade and occupy Thailand. I am not talking about that. Also, what is the significance of their not concealing their special relationship [with Cambodia and Laos]? Do they have the right to stipulate a special relationship? If you believe that Vietnam went into Cambodia in order to help eliminate the Khmer Rouge and that Vietnam is a hero for this, there is nothing to be gained by arguing that point. I respect the views of those who feel that way. But I want people to see that the problem in Cambodia is a very complex problem. It is not a matter of simply choosing between the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam-Heng Samrin. The coalition government was formed in order to provide the Cambodian people with a third alternative in addition to the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam-Heng Samrin. Because if the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam-Heng Samrin were the only choices available, a choice would have been made by now. But we know how much freedom the Cambodians have to choose. People have said that Vietnam went into Cambodia just as Tanzania went into Uganda. At the time, everyone applauded the fact that Tanzania sent troops in to topple Idi Amin and replace him with Obote. But they have not said any more. Those who have supported Vietnam on this have not mentioned the fact that in invading Uganda, Tanzania was violating certain principles. But at least, Tanzania has withdrawn its forces. But Vietnamese forces are still in Cambodia. I am not saying that

Tanzania was justified in sending troops into Uganda. No matter how evil Amin or the Khmer Rouge were, it should have been up to the people of Uganda and Cambodia to get rid of them.

As for China, some people wonder why we have to side so closely with China. Actually, China is supporting the resolution. China wants [Vietnam] to withdraw its forces based on the U.N. resolution. They want elections. What do these people want since our political interests are in harmony? What do they want? The ones who do not want to see China gain more influence with ASEAN or to move closer to ASEAN and Thailand are the Vietnamese. It is Vietnam's actions in Cambodia that have resulted in China moving closer [to Thailand] and gaining greater influence. Vietnam cites the Khmer Rouge and other things. But for strategic reasons, Vietnam has chosen to side with the Soviet Union. If we are prepared to oppose China for the sake of Vietnam [and] ASEAN, Vietnam would definitely reconsider matters. Some people feel that Vietnam is relying more and more on the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union is gaining more and more influence and gaining access to more military bases. They feel that ASEAN should help Vietnam in order to draw Vietnam out of the embrace of the Soviet Union. But that doesn't make sense to me. But whether we provide help or not, they have already made their choice. And they made the choice they did because of the Cambodian problem. I would like you to think about that. Some people think that the Vietnamese would like to develop their country. They think that economics leads politics and that the Vietnamese want to restore their country. But Vietnam's actions in Cambodia show whether Vietnam is interested in implementing an "economics leads politics" policy. I think that just the opposite is true.

I admit that the negotiations have reached a deadlock. I did not say that they hadn't. But just because there is a deadlock in the negotiations does not mean that we want to prolong things. We want to reach a settlement as soon as possible. But as for Professor Surin saying that we are prepared to prolong things and that our policy was really stipulated by ASEAN, it is easy to say "if this or if that." But look at what is really done. Look at the facts. If Vietnam does something, why did it take such action? What are our reasons for not negotiating? I have already discussed the negotiations. It's not that they don't want to negotiate. They do. But on their terms. Think about whether we can accept their conditions. What they are doing now is to fight and negotiate at the same time. This is the tactic that they use. Thus, we can't put any pressure on them. The purpose of ASEAN's resolutions and appeals is not to have Vietnam surrender but to make them see that this is in their best interests, too. But we can't accept all their conditions. We have given them an opportunity. It is up to them to take this opportunity. If they do what Professor Surin has said, I can assure you that we will agree. But the facts are otherwise.

As for the charge that our foreign policy is under the influence of some institution, I want to state that this is the government's policy. It is not the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Think about who composes the government. I do not think it is correct to say that this is up the the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is like saying that the foreign policy is under the influence of a great power. But if we say that Thailand's foreign policy is 100 percent Thailand's policy, I think that people will laugh. There is no country in the world that has a foreign policy that is 100 percent its own. Various factors, the interests of the great powers and of various groups and domestic interests must all be considered. In response to Professor Surin, I would like to say that this is the policy of the government. It is not the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or of the military.

11943

CSO: 4207/191

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

PRINCE RANNARITH ON CGDK PROSPECTS, AID

Bangkok NAEQ NA in Thai 2 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview: "A Chat with Prince Norodom Rannarith: Excerpts from a Special NAEQ NA Interview with Prince Rannarith, Son and Representative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, on 18 January"]

[Text] [Question] Vietnam attacked the special troops of the KPNLF but not Fusinpek. How do you see this kind of situation?

[Answer] Vietnam has long attacked during the dry season. This year, as everyone saw, reflected a true shortage of strength and inefficiency. Therefore, it had to mobilize all means of attacking the opposition. The KPNLF is the largest nationalist group. I believe that Vietnam needs to destroy it for political reasons after having suffered a diplomatic defeat, and therefore had to mobilize on the battlefield.

It must believe that the KPNLF is probably easier than the Khmer Rouge and is therefore trying them first. We will see that the Khmer Rouge and A.N.S. (the nationalist troops of Sihanouk) targets will probably be unable to escape, because Vietnam has long been increasing its forces in our areas, like our old base at Osamak (Sihanoukburi). Our operations staff believes Vietnam is certain to attack.

I would like to point out that if Vietnam really wants to restrict the opposition, it will probably attack the Khmer Rouge, which is the real strength. Afterwards, it would be easier to attack the nationalists.

Therefore, I think that Vietnam only wants to show its military strength after the international political defeat. At the same time, I think Vietnam has one fear: that the negotiations between China and the Soviets will result in a solution to the Cambodian problem. Therefore Vietnam must show its strength to tell its master, don't solve the Cambodian problem before we do (laughs). But I think Vietnam will certainly attack our bases, especially after Hun Sen (prime minister of the Phnom Penh government) asked the French for a meeting with Prince Sihanouk in Paris, which my father refused. And Hun Sen asked once more in February, but my father answered, Prince Sihanouk answered again that at that time he would probably be busy in Thailand (laughs).

I would like to be permitted to maintain that there is no French connection, no Sihanouk connection any more.

But I would like to make one point, that our bases at the points where Vietnam attacks are not easy ones. Tatum is an area that is easier than the base at Ampil or other of Son Sann's bases, because it is in the flat central part, which is easier for Vietnam to attack. But our Tatum base is much better prepared now than in previous years. When ... (cut) previous months we sent more forces... (cut) to the province ... (cut) to prepare during the rainy season and prevent attacks by Vietnam in the dry season. Our soldiers behind Vietnamese lines performed their duty in cutting off the sending of more forces.

But Vietnam has enough strength to attack for political effects. It receives full aid from the Soviets and can spend 10 or 12 million dollars in 3 days in an attack on Ampil. But we don't have much help on that scale. The help from our allies is only one-tenth of what Vietnam gets from the Soviets.

[Question] Between Vietnam's past attacks and now what help or cooperation has there been between Fusinpek and the KPNLF?

[Answer] I would like to point out the following. We have cooperated in establishing an official executive committee, but it is not a joint operations command for military cooperation, which is coming closer in the future. Our allies, especially the ASEAN group, would like very much for the two non-communist sides to set up a joint operations command.

We now have military representatives of A.N.S. at the Nongchan and Nongsamet bases, near the KPNLF. Particularly at Nongchan a number of our soldiers are fighting side by side with their KPNLF brothers. But we have not been able to do much. As is generally known, our stable base at Tatum is very far from Ampil or Nongchan, so that we are not able to cooperate fully with the KPNLF.

We try to express our unity. We have sent more than 100 soldiers to be stationed at the Nongchan base and also a number last year to be stationed at the Suksan base with Commander Promwit.

But I would like to say sincerely that there are still many people in the KPNLF who do not accept our cooperation willingly. Our people have told me that when our representatives ask for opinions on cooperation from Son Sann, they say Son Sann doesn't want to talk about it. How true this is I don't know. But some people have reported that to me. But for us, my father wrote me a letter in his own handwriting before the fall of Ampil saying that he completely agreed with me as representative and agreed on cooperation with Son Sann to free our country.

This is our standpoint, and in another way I would like to see Son Sann do the same: to write to general Sak (Sutsakhon) officially that if the A.N.S. asks for cooperation, the KPNLF will give it, which would be another way of showing the unity between us and showing the Vietnamese enemy that it cannot divide us.

[Question] I have learned that the Khmer Rouge has sent troops to help the KPNLF. Then how is the cooperation between Fusinpek and the Khmer Rouge?

[Answer] On this let me say that I have also heard that the Khmer Rouge sent about two forces behind Vietnamese lines when they attacked Ampil, but I have not yet received substantiation of this. I know for sure that when Vietnam attacked the Nongchan base, the Khmer Rouge helped out but did not join directly with Son Sann's side. The Khmer Rouge had orders to attack and cut off the path of Vietnamese reinforcements along Route 5. That is one kind of cooperation, even if not direct.

As for our side, let me say that we do not yet have a promise of any cooperation from that side, but in some areas as in the province... (cut) the Khmer Rouge have given our soldiers ammunition on the unit to unit level, but not on higher levels. But we have a general agreement. Son Sen (minister of defense of the Khmer Rouge) and I have agreed privately to set up an official commission on cooperation, especially the exchange of military views, to find ways to abolish the dissension that sometimes exists between us. We agreed last year, over 4 months ago.

This was our joint determination that will lead to further cooperation and no further quarrels.

[Question] Have the Khmer Rouge caused any difficulties over the past few months?

[Answer] No. Truthfully, there have been no difficulties, and I hope this situation continues (laughs).

[Question] Prince Sihanouk said last year that he was ready to meet with the Vietnamese leaders and Heng Samrin. I don't know if there is still such determination. Could such discussions take place on a private basis?

[Answer] Let me answer sincerely once more. When Prince Sihanouk was in Paris, Kol Chesong (former foreign minister) pressed for my father and the Vietnamese representative there to seek a political solution. He did not refuse, but the meeting with the Vietnamese would have to be chaired by mixed governments. That is, Vietnam would have to come to the negotiating table with all sides in the Cambodian problem.

For example, China. We believed that there could be no way to solve the Cambodian problem without Chinese cooperation, and that of the Khmer Rouge as well. In the same way, without the participation of the Vietnamese or Heng Samrin or the Soviets, there could be no solution. This is the reason that last year in Bangkok my father proposed negotiations with the Heng Samrin government. This proposal by Prince Sihanouk was supplemented by a joint announcement of ASEAN in Jakarta.

[Question] Prince Sihanouk is close with the Pyongyang government, which has good relations with Vietnam. Do you think North Korea can play a greater role in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem?

[Answer] First let me say that Prince Sihanouk welcomes the various initiatives from all sides to end the troubles and sufferings of the Cambodian people. This is the situation, whether it comes from Indonesia, France, or Australia.

As for Pyongyang, I think from their standpoint they can try with the Vietnamese and the Soviets or between China and the Soviets. Pyongyang supports the tripartite coalition, and the North Korean ambassador is about to present a document to the effect that Pyongyang supports the tripartite coalition, while at the same time has friendly relations with Vietnam. We can anticipate the role it will play.

I received representatives of North Korean commerce in Bangkok 2 days ago. They expressed the hope that they could improve relations with Thailand and that they would play a role in solving the Cambodian problem.

[Question] What kind of help is there from North Korea this year?

[Answer] It is not government aid, but something that President Kim Il-sung has given to Prince Sihanouk, that Prince Sihanouk can use as he pleases. It is monetary aid; I don't recall the amount last year, but it was quite a bit.

[Question] Has Sihanouk's visit to Australia been set?

[Answer] Not yet. The Thai foreign minister is trying to arrange for Prince Sihanouk to visit Australia and New Zealand because those two countries have an important role in this region. The two governments have made the invitation; it just depends on Prince Sihanouk's setting the time. I think that they are ready, but Prince Sihanouk will return to Peking first.

[Question] Will Prince Sihanouk visit any other countries at this time?

[Answer] I can't say. But this year French and Chinese doctors advised Prince Sihanouk to rest more and look after his health. My father needs rest. There's nothing serious, but he needs to rest like all older people.

[Question] It is known that Fusinpek has received direct aid from France.

[Answer] Right. Let me say that French President Mitterrand has given financial help to Prince Sihanouk again--I don't remember how much, but I guess it was a rather large sum--as humanitarian aid. We were pleased by the news, because it is good news that France is giving material assistance, as it gives Heng Samrin humanitarian aid. We would like France to help us to create a balance.

[Question] Is Fusinpek receiving direct aid from other Western countries?

[Answer] Yes. But not cash. West Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, and other countries have given humanitarian aid like drugs and food. That is the

kind of direct aid they give us, to the Cambodian people living under Prince Sihanouk only. But there is no aid from the United States. They give aid to the tripartite government through UNBORG (UN Border Relief Center).

When my father met with the U.S. president in October, he promised to continue to support our struggle, but the aid was only humanitarian, not military. It may have been for the "Vietnam disease" (laughs). That was bad luck. It did not compare with the aid the Soviets give Vietnam. I would like to tell the Americans that aid to us is not interfering in the internal affairs of Cambodia but is aid in the fight for justice.

I say ASEAN cannot do anything without the cooperation and help of the U.S. government.

If we cannot stop them in the future, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore may be future targets of Vietnam and the Soviets, and if we don't stop them in Cambodia and can't bring them stability, Thailand will be the first to have trouble.

[Question] What do you think of the change in the head of the government in Cambodia? Do you think Hun Sen still wants to meet with Prince Sihanouk?

[Answer] I don't think so. I think Hun Sen, compared with Heng Samrin, is much weaker and less influential. Heng Samrin received full support from Vietnam. Hun Sen will not be able to change anything, but in the final analysis, the real question is whether Vietnam will allow him to be his own master.

Vietnam is probably not willing. When Hun Sen asked to meet with Prince Sihanouk that time, it was not his own idea. He couldn't do that. If our resistance did not cause much trouble to Heng Samrin, they would not want to negotiate.

Now the Soviets and Vietnam hope to be able to win in Cambodia. Therefore, they are not willing to negotiate now. But one day they will think it over again.

One day in the future, they will think it is time to negotiate because there is no solution to the problem by military means, only by compromise.

We Cambodians hope that time will come soon.

9937  
CSO: 4207/183

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

ARMY MAGAZINE PRAISES SRV UNIT IN KOMPONG CHAM

BK220728

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1200 GMT on 21 May carries an article by KANGTOAP PADEVOAT's correspondent (Long Saron) praising the proletarian internationalist spirit of a Vietnamese Army unit in Tbong Khum District, Kompong Cham Province, led by Captain (Nguyen Van Ban).]

The article describes difficulties encountered by this Vietnamese unit due to the local people's limited trust in the new PRK regime, destruction committed by the Pol Pot clique, and limited security in the locality. It goes on to say that the Vietnamese unit has the task of resolving all these problems. "Comrade (Nguyen Van Ban), commander of this unit, often calls meetings to discuss and seek ways and means to carry out these tasks. He says to his men that as we are responsible for carrying out proletarian international studies for the fraternal Cambodian people, even if we are faced with difficulties 100 times worse than these, we should strive and persist until achieving the aspirations and ideals of the Cambodian people in the end. The areas to be focused on are the building of the armed forces and getting people to take part in a movement to fight the enemies and firmly build the locality."

The Vietnamese combatants start by carrying out propaganda and education activities to disseminate Marxist-Leninist political lines of the party and state among the masses. The article says that after these repeated educational classes, people in Thong Khum District realize the difference between the Pol Pot regime and the new one and have thus contributed to implementing every task assigned by the party and state.

According to the article, in 1984 local militiamen and people in the district killed 16 enemy soldiers during their operations to sweep the enemies hiding in jungles; 21 enemy agents were unmasked and 4 organizational units of the SEREIKA group were also destroyed. The article points out that during its stay in Thong Khum District, the

Vietnamese combatants have shown their good character, such as paying respect to elderly people, caring for children, and following local traditions, which earn them respect and trust from people. The article concludes that through this Vietnamese unit's efforts, people in Thong Khmum District are proud and have confidence in the new regime.

CSO: 4212/76

6 June 1985

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK201026

[Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 13-19 May:

Kompong Cham Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 13 May, by the end of April, peasants in Ponhea Krek District had plowed more than 1,000 hectares of lands in preparation for the rainy season, during which they plan to grow 18,900 hectares of rice, including 2,100 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. In a report transmitted by Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0402 GMT on 19 May, during the same period peasants in the district also planted more than 490 hectares of rice, including 180 hectares of slash-and-burn rice; more than 277 hectares of beans, 128 hectares of peanut, more than 270 hectares of sesame, more than 105 hectares of corn, and some 50 hectares of soybeans and sugarcane.

Kandal Province: At 0430 GMT on 15 May, the radio broadcast a report saying that in 1984, peasants in the province planted almost 40,000 hectares of rice, and that last dry season, more than 30,000 hectares of dry season and flood receding rice were planted. The report also says that the planted IR-36 rice strain provided an average yield of over 3 metric tons per hectare. The report concludes by saying that during the past 5 years, over 10,000 hectares of land were reclaimed and put into cultivation; that last year there were 156,600 oxen, more than 6,500 buffalo, and over 82,000 pigs in the province; and that over 7,000 metric tons of fish were caught last season. SPK in French at 1158 GMT on 13 May reports that by the end of April, peasants in the province had harvested over 11,340 hectares of rice planted during the last dry season with an average yield of over 2 metric tons per hectare. For this main season, the peasants plan to grow more than 80,000 hectares of rice, the report adds. At 1300 GMT on 16 May, the radio says that since 10 April, peasants in Muk Kampul District have sold 153 metric tons of paddy to the state. SPK in French at 0402 GMT on 19 May says that by the end of April, peasants in Khsach Kandal District harvested 900 hectares of rice, representing almost 25 percent of the planted area, with an average yield of 2.5

metric tons per hectare. The reports adds that more than 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted.

Takeo Province: At 1158 GMT on 13 May, SPK in French reports that by the end of April, peasants in the province sold more than 5,400 metric tons of paddy to the state, or 50 percent of the plan. In a report transmitted at 0358 GMT on 19 May, SPK in French says that by mid-April, peasants in Prey Kabbas District harvested all the 2,664 hectares of dry season rice planted and adds that so far, tractors from the agriculture Ministry have tilled more than 1,200 hectares of land for the district. The report adds that peasants in Tram Kak District have sold ore than 1,130 metric tons of paddy to the state or 37 percent of the plan.

Kampot Province: At 1300 GMT on 18 May, the radio says that in 1984, 3,636 metric tons of fish were caught.

Kompong Thom Province: At 0358 GMT on 19 May, SPK in French reports that by mid-April, peasants in the province sold more than 24,000 metric tons of paddy to the state.

CSO: 4212/76

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CIRCULAR ON MARKING INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

BK211303 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 May 85

[Article by Say Phutang: 16 May circular from the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat on celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of International Children's Day]

[Text] The victory of the heroic Soviet Army over the Hitlerite fascists in 1945 saved mankind from an atrocious danger. Since then, safeguarding children, defending their freedom, and caring for them have received the support and utmost attention of every peace-loving country in the world. The world has decided that 1 June be set aside as International Children's Day, a time to express anger and also to direct attention to the well-being of children.

Every year, the PRK, with other progressive countries around the world, celebrates International Children's Day on 1 June to:

1. Recall all the crimes committed by the Hitlerite fascists during World War II and remind people of all the crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique against the Cambodian people, in particular the massacre and barbarous torture of hundreds of thousands of children throughout the country.
2. Show the PRK's good character, the PRK regime has always paid attention to caring for, nurturing, safeguarding, educating, creating a happy atmosphere for, and providing freedom for children at an early age.
3. Promote in children a spirit to contribute to the KPRP revolutionary movement in accordance with their ability to repay all the care and attention of the state; urge children to implement well all educational tasks and prepare themselves to assume the task of providing a bright future for the Angkor fatherland.
4. Promote and increase solidarity and mutual assistance among children throughout the PRK and firm contributions with children from other socialist and progressive countries the world over--particularly Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union--to the opposition to U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces for peace and friendship.

The 35th anniversary of International Children's Day--to be celebrated on 1 June 1985--will be organized at a time when the Cambodian revolution is progressing and succeeding greatly in many fields, particularly as the heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are winning victories along the Cambodian-Thai border and Cambodian youths throughout the country are showing their activities to mark the 12th world youth festival to be held in the summer of 1985 in Moscow. Therefore, on 1 June 1985, students and schoolchildren will have a holiday to take part in the celebrations to mark International Children's Day in their localities.

Units, schools, youth unions, and all levels of youth associations have the task of directly organizing preparations for this celebration. According to the concrete situation in their localities, district, provincial, and municipal authorities together should organize a separate event at a school in the provincial or district seat to be more impressive than those organized at other schools.

Authorities from the party, state, mass organizations, ministries, services, enterprises, and schools should pay attention to providing material and moral assistance to resolving problems and creating conditions for organizing well the 35th anniversary of International Children's Day in accordance with the spirit and aims outlined above.

All levels of the front should send a delegation representing various ministries, services, units, and mass organizations corresponding to their levels to visit and distribute gifts to children in orphanages and to those of fallen and invalid combatants. The central Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union and Central Youth Association should have concrete plans to advise all levels of youth unions and members of all youth associations on organizing this celebration.

All levels of educational services should necessarily heighten their spirit and vigorously take part in this event. Various departments and units, according to their duties and locations, should cooperate closely and provide all kinds of assistance to ensure the good implementation of this circular. From now on, all levels of authorities --from provincial to local--youth unions, and youth associations should, with state assistance, rally the people to take part in a labor day to seek funds for building a public structure for children. This labor day should be labeled: For the future of our children. National propaganda services--such as newspapers, radio, television, magazines, and bulletins--should have timely programs to disseminate widely and deeply among the masses the significance, aims, and activities to celebrate the 35th anniversary of International Children's Day.

After organizing the celebrations, provincial, municipal, and central ministerial committees should report the results to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

CSO: 4212/76

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

LABOR VOLUNTEERS RETURN--Recently, the workers from the second phase of the national defense labor of Savy Rieng Province returned to their hometowns after successfully completing work at the labor sites during the past 3 months to the warm welcome of the revolutionary authorities at all levels, the mass organizations, and the inhabitants of all districts and communes. These second-phase militant workers returned home with smiling faces, good health, and brilliant achievements made in response to the call of the party and state. Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Savy Rieng Provincial Party Committee, expressed warm greetings and admiration to our workers, who constantly upheld a high sense of valiant militancy and successfully fulfilled their task at the worksites. He also urged them to further heighten the sense of responsibility in explaining to the masses, particularly the youths in their hometowns, the significance of this noble duty and to persuade them to participate with enthusiasm in future phases. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 May 85]

POL POT 'BANDITS' KILLED--To firmly defend localities and advance toward achieving this rainy season plan our revolutionary armed forces have increased their vigilance in sweeping up the Pol Pot remnants hiding in jungles and have scored successive victories. Through its high vigilance and resolution, unit "A" dispatched a small force to sweep up a temporary enemy refuge north of Srei Snam District [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province]. We killed 14 bandits on the spot and wounded 10 others. Our combatants also seized six weapons and some materiel. Two days later, another unit cooperated with neighboring forces in launching an operation against another Pol Pot refuge 10 km east of Wrei Snam. Our combatants ambushed and killed 12 bandits on the spot; 18 others were wounded. We also seized 2 AK's, a walkie-talkie, and 10 bundles of goods. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 May 85]

MILITARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Transforming their anger against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique into real revolutionary movement, revolutionary forces in Kratie Province are currently increasing their activities and have scored successes in their primary task of defending the fatherland. During the first 3 months of 1985, the provincial revolutionary forces, district forces, and militiamen have closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army. They clashed 20 times with the enemies and put out of action 66 enemy soldiers; 28 enemies were killed on the battlefields; 21 enemies were wounded; 3 secret enemy agents were arrested; and 16 weapons, ammunition, and some war materiel were also seized. The movement to win back enemy soldiers to the revolution greatly expanded and scored praiseworthy results. During this first quarter, 32 enemy soldiers surrendered to state authorities bringing with them 11 weapons and some ammunition. The brilliant victories of the Kratie revolutionary armed forces during the first 3 months of this year are closely linked to the current revolutionary cause. The entire province feels more secure and is enjoying complete safety. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 May 85]

CSO: 4212/76

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BELIJING'S TACTICS ALONG NORTHERN BORDER DETAILED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jan 85 pp 67-70, 8

[Article by Hai Duong: "The Maoists of Beijing and the Policy of Encroachment and Occupation Along Vietnam's Border"]

[Text] As was the case in history under the great Han philosophy, modern day Chinese expansionism and hegemonism constantly pursues a policy of expansion, of encroachment and occupation along the borders of neighboring countries. Ever since Mao Zedong and his supporters seized power in China, this policy has been a continuous policy, one implemented through many different tactics, from tactics covert and veiled to tactics overt and defiant, and through many different degrees of activity, from low level activity to intense activity. In particular, it has been implemented through the creation of hostile relations along the Vietnam-China border and the launching of a war of encroachment and occupation along our country's northern border.

China, which shares a land border with 12 countries, has encroached upon and occupied border areas in all of these countries and instigated armed conflicts or invaded six of them (the Soviet Union, India, Burma, Bhutan, Sikkim and Vietnam). Openly and defiantly, China has placed its border deep within the territorial waters of a host of countries, from North Asia to Southeast Asia and even carried out an armed invasion and occupied Vietnam's Paracel Islands. As regards Vietnam, even before the Beijing reactionaries began to openly pursue a hostile policy toward us, while their strategy was still one of "friendship" and "solidarity," they took numerous measures, both covert and overt, to encroach upon and occupy areas along our border.

Incomplete, preliminary statistics, statistics that reflect only the major aspects of Beijing's activities, very clearly depict Beijing's tactics of expansion, of encroachment and occupation along the border of Vietnam and show just how cunning these tactics have been.

1. Drawing the map of China to include territory of Vietnam and many other countries.

Originally, Beijing arrogantly drew the map of China in such a way that the countries of Southeast Asia were considered territory of China. However, even the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists knew that this was absurd and would

deceive no one. Whether they wanted to or not, they had to concede that the individual nations of Southeast Asia lie beyond the border of China. As a result, they subsequently redrew China's border with these countries with the intent of encroaching upon the territory of their neighbors. All of China's maps depict many points on the mainland and at sea, such as the Spratly Islands and Paracel Islands of Vietnam, as territory of China and have been given Chinese names, such as West Sand, South Sand and Middle Sand...

Many countries that share a border with China have protested China's encroachment upon their territory through its maps, maps which give China a spurious legal pretext for actually encroaching upon and occupying border areas of these countries. China arrogantly explains its mapping practices thusly: "China has demarcated its border on the basis of old maps either because it has not yet resurveyed its border or has not held negotiations with the concerned countries. At some point in the future, after holding negotiations with the concerned countries and resurveying the border, new standards for demarcating the border will be adopted"(diplomatic memorandum issued by China on 3 November 1958 explaining China's mapping practices).

China demands that the borders that existed during the historical period of sweeping Chinese expansionism be the basis for demarcating its borders with the countries concerned.

During negotiations with us on the issue of the border and territorial waters, China denied the existence of an historical border and demanded that the territorial sea border in the Gulf of Tonkin be redrawn in a way that would expand China's territory in this region.

## 2. Taking advantage of our friendship and secretly engaging in encroachment and occupation while helping us to build our country.

In the name of helping us to build roads and bridges and map our territory, China demarcated the border incorrectly, thus giving itself a false legal pretext for encroaching upon and occupying areas along our border.

In 1955, taking advantage of the fact that it was helping Vietnam to restore the rail line from the Vietnam-China border to Yen Vien, China located the rail link between China's and Vietnam's rail lines deep within Vietnamese territory, at a point more than 100 meters into Bao Lam Village in Van Lang District, Lang Son Province. Thereafter, China considered this rail link as marking the Vietnam-China border. We brought this evil intention of theirs to light and protested this action. On 31 December 1974, while discussing this issue with them, the Chinese side, using specious reasoning, very bluntly stated: "This area of more than 100 meters is Chinese soil. Because, a railroad of one country cannot be located on the territory of another country"(!).

Along with using this rail link to encroach upon and occupy territory of ours, China has also used our National Highway 1 for the same purpose. It defiantly placed kilometer marker 0 of its own highway more than 100 meters within Vietnam's territory along our National Highway 1. It subsequently began using this marker to demarcate the border between the two countries...

3. Sending Chinese citizens across the border to earn a living on borrowed upland fields and then incorporating these areas as Chinese soil.

A typical example of this tactic of encroachment and occupation occurred in the area or Trinh Tuong Village in Quang Ninh Province. From 1949 to 1955, sympathizing with the everyday difficulties being experienced by the citizens of China living on the other side of the border, our people in Trinh Tuong Village allowed citizens of China to cross the border to work fields and gather forest and native products within our country. In early 1955, China incorporated the area in which Chinese citizens were working fields in our country within Dongzong Village of Dongxiong District, Quangxi Province, China...

4. Requesting permission to use certain roads with the intent of encroaching upon and occupying land of ours.

In several localities, the citizens of China on the other side of the border encounter many difficulties because of the rugged terrain and harsh weather. In response to requests by China, the people living in the localities along our side of the border allowed citizens of China to travel on certain roads, to come into Vietnam for water and food, to graze their buffalo and cattle, gather firewood establish gravesites and so forth on Vietnamese soil. Taking advantage of our people's unselfish generosity and friendship, China gradually encroached upon our land, established villages and then considered them to be standing on Chinese soil...

5. Taking advantage of heavy rains and flooding, they have altered the flow of rivers and streams along the border to encroach upon and occupy territory of ours.

In many areas along the Vietnam-China border, rivers and streams mark the border between the two countries. The insidious and cunning Chinese expansionists have looked for every way to alter the flow of these rivers and streams in order to gradually occupy fertile land and the headwaters of streams and rivers of ours. For example, while assisting us in the construction of the Po Hen Bridge, China constructed the retaining walls and bridge footings in a way that directed the river's flow into Vietnam. Later, on the basis of the river's new course, they occupied land that belongs to us.

6. Intentionally constructing permanent projects on our soil and then claiming these sites as Chinese soil.

In the vicinity of marker 53 (Dam Thuy Village in Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province) on the Quy Thuan River, there are the Ban Gioc Rapids, which lie on Vietnamese soil. On 29 February 1976, China mobilized more than 2,000 persons, including armed forces, to erect a barrier around the area through which the rapids flow. Engineers then quickly constructed a number of permanent, steel reinforced concrete dams and blocked the border river. By so doing, they openly encroached upon and occupied territory of Vietnam in this area.

In another case, one that occurred in the area of Hung Quoc Village in Tra Linh District, Cao Bang Province, China first asked permission to use a trail of ours. They then quickly upgraded it to a vehicular road, installed telephone poles along this road and sent in people to live on either side. Having done this, they defiantly declared the area to be Chinese soil and moved the border south of this road, thereby encroaching by 500 meters into our territory. This area is also the site of a manganese mine and affords good military positions. They reasoned that if the area is not Chinese soil, then why are there a Chinese road, a Chinese telephone line and Chinese citizens in it?(!)

7. Mobilizing armed forces and citizens of China to move border markers to positions deep within our territory.

This is a tactic that the Beijing reactionaries used continuously during the years from 1974 to 1978. As seen in the following statistics, these brazen acts of encroachment and occupation of a provocative nature increased steadily during those years:

1974:	179 incidents
1975:	294 incidents
1976:	812 incidents
1977:	873 incidents
1978:	2,175 incidents

In 1979, more than 250 incidents occurred in a little more than the first month of the year.

The number of places along the entire Vietnam-China border that China occupied prior to 1949 was 39. From 1949 to 1979, with Mao Zedong and his clique in power, there were 90, nearly three times more than during the previous several decades.

According to the Franco-Qing Convention concerning the positioning of markers along the Vietnam-China border, the total number erected was 312. Through covert and overt measures, China has intentionally moved some of these markers into Vietnamese territory. A total of 56 markers have been moved, 31 of which have been moved by China to positions deep within Vietnam's territory, from as much as 4 kilometers within our territory in Binh Lieu District in Quang Ninh Province to as little as 50 meters at marker number 44 in Loc Binh District in Lang Son Province. It must also be noted that the distances between the markers along the Vietnam-China border vary depending upon the geography of the locality. However, the shortest distance is 2.5 kilometers in Cao Bang, and the longest is 60 kilometers, in Lai Chau. As a result, when the Chinese move border markers into Vietnamese soil, even if only by a few hundred meters, they take occupation of a considerable amount of Vietnamese territory in areas along the Vietnam-China border...

8. Using military forces to carry out encroachment and occupation by means of a wide range of activities.

These are the most brazen and savage of the actions taken by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, are the actions that must fully reveal their malicious intentions toward Vietnam. These intentions are long-standing and closely tied to all of their other tactics. They have been secretly building forces of encroachment and occupation by encouraging and organizing the movement of Chinese citizens across the border to illegally reside in Vietnamese territory all along the Vietnam-China border with the intent of establishing a pre-deployed force, a force awaiting an opportunity to go into action. Although the number of overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam is very large, the Beijing reactionaries still have the policy of sending Chinese citizens to illegally infiltrate Vietnam in order to achieve their sinister objectives. Along with these civilians, they also send intelligence agents and spies into Vietnam and build forces to encroach further upon our territory and commit sabotage within our country. Deserving of attention is that the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have a policy of sending a rather large number of Chinese civilians to take up illegal residence in Vietnam. They have been implementing this policy through a carefully calculated, detailed, long-range plan, a closely supervised plan aimed at specific objectives. Some of the Chinese citizens who illegally reside here are selected by the Beijing reactionaries to form part of a hard-core contingent that can take up legal residence in Vietnam and win the hearts of the local people. This, in turn, makes it easy for them to conceal the sinister activities they conduct in support of their encroachment and occupation objectives or in support of a large-scale war of aggression and annexation. For example, they have selected a number of cadres and party members to accompany the civilians who have crossed the border to live in Vietnam as well as citizens with special skills, such as builders and various types of sorcerers and medicine men to manipulate popular sentiment and conceal their covert acts of sabotage.

From 1956 to 1979, according to incomplete, preliminary statistics, the Beijing reactionaries have, by many different overt and clandestine methods, sent as many as 20,000 Chinese citizens to take up illegal residence in territory of Vietnam all along the border. These illegal residents are evenly spread among the important villages and areas of each of our border districts and provinces. A typical example of these illegal border crossings can be found in Bao Lac District in Cao Bang Province. Chinese citizens reside illegally in practically every village of the district. They constitute 9 percent of the district's population. Of these persons, 27 are party members or sector cadres of China. Some are district or village public security personnel and some are troops. In particular, one of them is a high-ranking cadre of the China border security force.

When they cross the border to take up illegal residence here, these Chinese citizens obtain local identification papers by bribing local cadres. Some of these persons have infiltrated our organization. The Beijing reactionaries also do whatever they can to encourage or induce Vietnamese citizens into moving to China. During the period from 1979 to 1980, according to incomplete statistics, the Beijing reactionaries persuaded 1,329 families consisting of 8,546 persons to move from various areas along the border to China, especially from the Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen areas. The Beijing reactionaries have recruited many overseas Chinese living in Vietnam to return to China for training at commando and spy schools in Longzhou and Bach Sac [Vietnamese

transliteration] in Quangxi Province and Wenshan and Ma-li-pho [Vietnamese transliteration] in Yunnan Province.

Once properly prepared, these forces serve as a base of support for China in sending in military forces to encroach upon and occupy territory of ours.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NHAN DAN ON 'DISGUISED LITERARY GROUPS'

BK191223 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Disguised Literary Groups"--from "Maintain Vigilance To Safeguard National Security" column]

[Text] The Quang Nam-Danang public security force recently smashed a racket specialized in writing, reciting, and circulating reactionary and degenerate poems. This racket operated under such labels as "the Han River Literary Society" and "the Ho Town Literary Society" and had connections with certain "literary" groups in other provinces and cities in carrying out its counter-revolutionary activities.

The ringleaders of these "literary" groups are also the authors of many poems that depict resentment and furor and incite antagonism. They are those whose personal history books are laden with many pages crediting them with serving as henchmen for the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. They formerly were bourgeois, members of the puppet army and administration or reactionary factions; secret agents, informers, or old time writers, artists, or intellectuals who refused to report themselves for reeducation. Two of them had twice received literary awards from Nguyen Van Thieu. After being arrested with sufficient incriminating evidence, they were compelled to plead guilty to many extremely malicious counterrevolutionary schemes and actions.

With various poem reciting groups such as "the Han River Literary Society" and "the Hoi Town Literary Society" (in Quang Nam-Danang), "the Nhi River Literary Society" and "the Hong Do Literary Society" (in Hanoi), "The Lutus Society" (in Nghia Binh), "the Stone Cave" and "the Literary Flame" (in Ho Chi Minh City), and the army "literary" groups in Binh Tri Thien, Phu Khanh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Vung Tau-Con Don, and elsewhere, the enemy attempted to use poems to spread counterrevolutionary propaganda, gather its force, and incite rebellion and antagonism against our government.

Their so-called literary works reflect their feelings of vengeance and counter-revolution. Their poems sounded running counter to the trend of history and like a desperate voice laden with anguish and nostalgia for a regime they once served. They felt nostalgic for their "golden" days and gathered together to "recollect their past so they can never forget it," to stimulate people with unhealthy minds, and to breathe life into these people so they can return to

life to restore a regime they always dreamed of--the corrupt regime that once offered itself as a slave for the nation's enemy.

To achieve this aim, they went out in search for those formerly working for the puppet army and government and for defunct reactionary parties; those formerly serving as policemen, secret agents, and informers; and those who were regarded as reactionaries in various religious groups, some of whom were identified as new members of the reactionary "Bao Long National Salvation" organization. These people were gathered into so-called "poem reciting" societies. Realizing that an organization with such odious faces as that could not long survive, the enemy quickly approached a number of our un-cautious party cadres and members and invited them to join these literary societies, thus serving as a shield for them to carry out their counter-revolutionary activities. They attempted to use the name of the Front, as their organization had been expanded, to cover up the real reactionary nature of their organization. For them, the larger the number of their members, the greater their influence. In practice, however, they followed two distinctly different policies. To avoid detection by the law enforcement organs, reactionary poems aimed at frenziedly opposing the revolution were not noted down in black and white. Instead, they were only read, reviewed, memorized, and disseminated by word of mouth within their small internal ranks. Those containing ambiguities, double entendres, and innuendos, on the other hand, were presented at enlarged meetings of poetry societies which were often attended by a large number of cadres, party members, or representatives of some local cultural and press agencies.

With this "poetry societies" expanding in this manner, their organizers were contentedly satisfied with their criminal achievements. They used many sophisticated tricks: using chalk to write poems on blackboards and erasing them after reading; typing many copies of poems and sending them to many places; copying poems on large pieces of paper for use as decorative items in wedding parties and taking snapshots of people standing next to them; and telling reactionary jokes. Judging by their appearance, these societies were nothing more than organizations set up to recite poetry during anniversaries and festivals, wedding parties, funeral ceremonies, and tea-drinking and flower-viewing parties. However, sometimes they also threw singing parties, during which songs written during the time of the U.S. puppet regime were sung.

These "poetry societies" exchanged poems through the post or by handing them directly to one another to provide mutual encouragement while expanding their influence and associating the various "literary groups" in a unified reactionary organization. Their scheme was clearly reflected in a document seized by our people that said: "After reading, please pass on to other people so that when I have the opportunity to visit Hue, I may have many new poetry friends." The activities of the "literary groups" were not limited to inside the country but extended beyond the borders. They established contact with various reactionary organizations of Vietnamese exiles and refugees in the United States, France, Canada, . . . Through these connections, they sent reactionary poems and jokes to foreign countries for printing and dissemination, causing a big stir among public opinion. The reactionaries abroad encouraged those at home

by sending them money, goods, reactionary documents, decadent cultural products, means of printing such as typewriters, paper....

The ringleaders of these "literary groups," especially those in Quang Nam-Danang Province, also actively sought permission for their groups to operate openly so as to turn them into legal organizations that could work side by side with our cultural, artistic, and literary agencies and to carry out ideological sabotage. To realize this cruel scheme, they stopped at no trick to attract, win over, and instigate people, including demagogic maneuvers.

They constantly changed their places and methods of operations to conceal their offenses. They carefully studied minor details such as the date of each letter, the day it was stamped by the post office, the day it reached the addressee, and so forth, in the hope of throwing the people and investigative agencies off their track. They also resorted to the trick of concealing the names and addresses of poetry writers and reviewers.

The contents of their poems can be divided into two main types:

--The first type consists of poems that openly, frenziedly, and directly oppose the revolution;

--The second consists of poems containing ambiguous symbols and double entendres.

Generally speaking, however, the "literary groups" were not the grouping of former professional "anticommunist" writers. With the exception of Tuong Duy Hy in Quang Nam-Danang, who had done some literary writing in the past, most of their members were former mercenaries. Many were old people with a smattering of Han and Nom [ancient official and popular Vietnamese scripts] and eager to try their hands at poetry. Poetry writing, however, was not their purpose. Poetry was just a cover for their counterrevolutionary activities.

Hiding in these so-called "poetry societies," the hostile forces have tried to rear their heads and to launch fierce attacks against our regime. The people and public security forces in many localities have brought to light their entire organizations. The culprits have confessed to their crimes.

Through these cases, our cadres, party members, and people have seen all the more clearly the bitter and complex character of the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. They have also further heightened their revolutionary vigilance to resolutely advance the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/398

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER MARKS 40TH VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

BK130504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 8 May 85

[9 May GUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "The Great Epic of the 20th Century"]

[Text] On 9 May 1945, 40 years ago, the glorious victorious flag of the Soviet Army was fluttering in Berlin, capital of Nazi Germany. The Hitlerite fascists had had to surrender unconditionally right in their last den. This brilliant victory has been noted in history as the great epic of the 20th century and the most important event of the world following the October Socialist Revolution.

After eliminating German fascism and Japanese militarism--the most dangerous, bellicose, and reactionary archimperialist forces--the Soviet Union has not only defended itself but also saved mankind from extermination, thereby liberating many countries in Europe and creating favorable conditions for the vigorous development of national liberation and revolution.

Mankind is forever grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet Army, and the heroic Soviet people for their great merit derived through numerous difficulties and ordeals. They had made great sacrifices and fought very valiantly for national independence, socialism, communism, the future of nations, civilization, and human dignity.

President Ho Chi Minh said: The Soviet Union has saved the world from the barbarous Hitlerites' enslavement and dealt a hard blow on the main forces of the Japanese militarists. All nations, especially those in the East, are grateful to the Soviet Union. The resounding victory of the Soviet Union has eloquently proven the invincible strength of the first socialist state in the world--the marvelous strength of the Soviet regime, the socialist economy, the proletarian revolutionary army, and Marxist-Leninist military techniques and arts. All of progressive mankind sided with the Soviet Union and together established the united front against fascism. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people and army were the peoples and revolutionary armies of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, and Romania.

Also coordinating closely with the Soviet Union were fighters of the resistance movement led by the communists and workers in various occupied

Western European countries; the peoples and armies of the United States and Britain; the peoples in Asia fighting against the Japanese fascists; and the peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces throughout the five continents struggling extensively and tremendously. Today, from the peak of the amazingly substantial gains derived by mankind from the victorious struggle against fascism, we can understand more profoundly the historical significance of the splendid victory of 9 May 1945.

During the past 4 decades, the world has undergone many unprecedented changes. Shortly after fascism was destroyed, the imperialists and international reactionaries, led by the United States, waged a cold war in preparation for a hot war. They have truculently flung the threat of a nuclear war at the Soviet Union and tried to undermine world peace and oppose national independence and socialism. However, they have failed to reverse the advance of the wheel of history in accordance with the law of development of the age.

The victory over fascism paved the way for the formation of the community of the socialist countries in the world. With the Soviet Union serving as the core force, the socialist countries' system has increasingly been strengthened and has become a decisive factor in the development of human history. The movement for national liberation has developed extraordinarily, with the peoples of many countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America rising up to assume independence. The struggle for peace and a better life by workers and laborers in various major capitalist countries has proceeded continuously, seethingly, and vigorously.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are trying to rally forces, adjust their global counterrevolutionary strategy, and work hand-in-glove with the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in an attempt to find a solution to their serious general crisis and to oppose the world revolutionary movement. They are also launching a new crusade against communism and frantically accelerating the nuclear arms race, including the militarization of outer space.

Along with deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and seeking to establish an eastern front in the Pacific, they are intensively creating hotbeds of tension in other regions such as the Far East, the Middle East, Central America, and Southeast Asia. Their adventurous policies, the most dangerous of which is the design to deliver a nuclear first strike on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are posing an extremely serious threat to the peace and security of nations.

However, against the background of the balance of forces worldwide, which is no longer advantageous to imperialism and the international reactionaries, any war of aggression waged by the aggressors will certainly bring terrible disasters back on them. Fascism was formerly the product of anticomunism and anti-Sovietism. The organizers of today's crusade have followed exactly the same rut as the overturned cart. Evidently, although the lessons of history are still fresh in the minds of war-fanatic U.S. imperialists and those who are nurturing expansionist-hegemonist dreams,

they still do not want to learn. In fact, they have encountered the vigorous growth and offensive of the three revolutionary currents, of which the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole is the strongest bulwark. Today, the nations' aspiration for peace and their will to maintain peace has created and is creating a great potential to repel the danger of a nuclear war and check the belligerent policy of aggression of the imperialists and international reactionaries.

Commemorating the 40th anniversary of the glorious victory in smashing Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, we should all the more firmly assert the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its great contributions to the world revolution and progressive mankind, of which the Vietnamese revolution is part and parcel. More than anyone else, we understand the great significance of this victory and its profound influence on the success of the August 1945 revolution and on the great changes in our beloved Vietnamese territory over the past 40 years.

The Soviet Union has always sided with our people and has wholeheartedly supported and assisted us in the former resistance struggle for national liberation and the present national defense as well. It has also provided our national economy with the most vital technical materials and goods for our people's production and life. It has given us generous and disinterested aid for a series of major projects, creating the first important material and technical bases of socialism in our country.

It is mainly in this spirit that this year our people solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the great Soviet victory over fascism as well as the 40th anniversary of the August revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam--the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia--and the 10th anniversary of our total victory over the U.S. imperialists in the spring of 1975 with boundless enthusiasm and pride and with firm confidence in the victory of the struggle for national independence and socialism.

It is the principle, strategy, and revolutionary sentiment of our party and people to remain closely attached to and cooperate comprehensively with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We are quite elated at the glorious development of militant solidarity and close relations between our country and the Soviet Union since the two countries signed the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in 1978.

On the occasion of the very glorious 9 May anniversary, we sincerely hope the Soviet people and troops--under the clear-sighted leadership of the Marxist-Leninist communist party, headed by beloved and respected General Secretary Gorbachev--score many new achievements in building the material bases of communism, strengthening their powerful national defense, and making the enormous Soviet territory--the country of the Great October Revolution--increasingly beautiful.

All our party members, troops, and people resolve to develop their achievements, victoriously fulfill the two strategic tasks of building

socialism and defending the fatherland, positively cooperate with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind to accelerate the struggle to frustrate all the aggressive plots of imperialism, expansionism, hegemonism, and international reactionary forces; and achieve the noble goals of the era, which are peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

CSO: 4209/392

6 June 1985

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

## THAI BINH REORGANIZES MILITARY DRAFT, DETAILS EXPLAINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jan 85 pp 56-59, 66.

[Article Senior Colonel Bui Quang Thanh: "Some Innovations by Thai Binh in the Induction of Youths into the Army"]

[Text] During the resistance against the United States for national salvation, Thai Binh Province always met and exceeded the military draft quotas assigned by the party and state and was frequently commended. In reviewing the experiences that have been gained, the province concluded that the military draft must truly become an intense revolutionary movement of the masses. To accomplish this, it is necessary to perform good ideological, organizational and policy work and closely tie this work to the performance of each political task within the locality under the leadership of the party committees. In this new period of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland on a nationwide scale and under the new Military Service Law, Thai Binh has continued to apply the above experiences, especially in the area of organization, where many new experiences have been gained and marked results have been achieved.

1. A Yearly Plan with Two Phases of Induction on the Provincial Level and One Phase of Induction on the District Level

Under the ministry's plan, the province inducts youths twice each year. However, the province assigns plans to the districts and villages under which their draft quotas for the entire year are met through only one phase of induction. On the basis of the quotas set by the upper level, the province assigns plans to the districts on the number of inductees, inductee qualifications and the time when inductions are to be carried out so that leadership and guidance can be concentrated in one phase each year. Some districts induct youths into the army in phase one; the remaining districts induct youths in phase two.

This approach affords many advantages: it reduces expenses and reduces the need for manpower and meetings; it centralizes the leadership and guidance of the various levels; villages are able to send a large number of inductees in one phase, thus facilitating their mobilization and management; units receiving inductees are able to organize all the inductees being received within each locality into units; and the fact that all of these inductees

return to the locality in 3 or 4 years makes it easy for the locality to receive them and build and manage ready reserve units. For these reasons, this policy has been heartily welcomed by the various levels and sectors, from the provincial to the village levels, and by the masses.

## 2. Taking the Initiative in Fully and Thoroughly Preparing Forces

To take the initiative and insure the quality of the army, carry out inductions in an accurate manner that is fair and democratic and correct the negative phenomena that exist in the induction of youths into the army while practicing thorough economy, the province sets targets to be met by the districts, targets that must be met beginning with pre-induction physical examinations. At least 130 percent of the inductees needed to meet the draft quota must be readied for induction so that when these inductees are turned over to receiving units, the infantry receives at least 125 percent and the various branches receive 140 percent or more of the inductees needed, thus enabling them to select from among these inductees and obtain the required number of troops who meet the necessary qualifications.

The province has broken down the process of preparing inductees into the following specific stages:

First, the district military command instructs the Military Draft Councils of the villages to draw up a precise and full roster of 17 year-old male citizens who registered for the draft during the previous year and 18 to 27 year-old male citizens who were not drafted during the previous phase of inductions.

Secondly, a roster agreed upon by the district and the village is sent to each party chapter for its examination and is publicly posted at each production unit. Then, in order to enable the masses to participate in discussing and checking this roster, thus upholding their right of collective ownership, the opinions of the people are surveyed in order to confirm the accuracy of the roster, avoid mistakes and insure that all qualified youths are inducted and that all persons who deserve deferments or exemption from military service receive them.

This practice has had the effect of correcting such negative phenomena as indulging certain requests, concealing certain information, protecting youths against the draft and draft evasion; at the same time, youths and families receive notification so that preparations can be made for youths to join the army. Persons being exempted from the draft must be examined by the village public health team, a specific conclusion must be reached concerning each person and the reason for each exemption must be clearly stated.

Thirdly, the village combines the approved and fully supplemented rosters of each production unit and compiles three different rosters, a roster of those persons who are fully qualified to be inducted; a roster of persons who received deferments; and a roster of the persons being exempted from the military draft in each production unit. Then, the standing committee of the village party committee and the village Military Draft Council approve the names on each roster.

Fourthly, these rosters are publicly posted at the office of the village people's committee so that they can be examined and complied with by the masses.

Fifthly, the village Military Draft Council, which consists of the chairman of the village people's committee, the commander of the village military unit, the deputy commander in charge of mobilization, the chief of the village public security section and the chief of the village public health team, forwards these rosters to the district for approval of each name on each roster by the district Military Draft Council.

Sixthly, the district compiles, in two copies, a roster of the youths qualified for induction. The district retains one copy and the village receives a copy appended to the decision summoning citizens for physical examinations.

Seventhly, the village Military Draft Council divides the roster of persons who have received their physical examination and been certified as being fully qualified and prepared for induction into three categories: youths who are ready to join the army as soon as inducted; youths who need to be encouraged and have their thinking molding or need help resolving difficult family circumstances; and youths who still have many problems, who might use family difficulties to refuse induction and might evade the draft.

On the basis of this accurate and detailed classification, the village Military Draft Council adopts measures and a plan for mobilizing and educating youths; at the same time, the cooperative management board, the mass organizations, the various sectors and each party chapter and production unit is assigned the task of providing specific assistance to each person.

Eighthly, the district Military Draft Council prepares and turns over to troop receiving units a roster of the youths to be inducted and their files so that the cadres of these units can examine each youth's file before going down to the villages to induct and inspect youths.

### 3. The district assigns a quota to each village and apportions the forces being inducted among the troop receiving units in a clear and precise manner.

The assignment of an induction quota to each village by the district not only insures that the correct number of highly qualified youths is inducted at the right time and in exact accordance with policy, but also insures that the various localities are dealt with in a fair and reasonable manner and makes it possible to gradually regulate the labor force on the village level.

The quota assigned to the village by the district is based on the size of the village's population and the situation surrounding the various aspects of the movement, especially with regard to local military work and the size of the force currently qualified for induction. The assignment of quotas to the village demands that many different factors be taken into consideration so that the percentage of youths being inducted in each village is roughly the same and the movement develops uniformly throughout the district.

The province must plan and determine to which districts, to which villages troop receiving units should be sent. The purposes here are to create the conditions for troop receiving units to receive the full number of qualified inductees who meet the standards of each service and branch, insure that every locality provides the full number of inductees and facilitate the delivery and receiving of inductees, the departure of troop receiving units and the organizing of ready reserve units in the future, especially units of the various branches and specializes technical units.

During the past 2 years, as a result of planning inductions in a manner suited to the specific circumstances of the locality, troop receiving units have picked up inductees at more than 20 centers during each phase of induction but the province has still met all standards and requirements and insured the quality of units and all localities have completed their task in the delivery of draftees for induction well.

#### 4. The Province Has Instituted the Practice of Turning Over All Inductees to Receiving Units in the Villages and Bidding Farewell to Inductees in the Villages Instead of Holding Ceremonies on the District Level To Deliver Draftees for Induction as Was the Practice Previously

Previously, it was both necessary and appropriate to hold ceremonies for the delivery of draftees for induction on the district level. Back then, the district assigned quotas to their villages, mainly numerical quotas, but although the district approved draftee rosters and supplied draftee files to the troop receiving cadres who went to the villages to induct and inspect draftees, the villages still had some latitude to revise these rosters as they saw fit. When delivering draftees for induction, the district had to draft 20 to 25 percent more youths than initially summoned to the district level so that it was prepared to make substitutions where necessary. After receiving inductees, receiving units used to remain in the districts for a few days to conduct physical examinations and did not depart until all unqualified inductees had been replaced. This sometimes took a few weeks. This method was necessary because time did not permit the localities to thoroughly prepare all inductees in advance and because receiving units lacked the conditions needed to inspect inductees before receiving them, consequently, both time and effort were wasted. This is not to mention the time and effort of those families who travelled to the district seat to bid farewell to their children.

Under the present practice of delivering inductees for induction in the villages, when the cadres of receiving units arrive in the district seat, they are supplied by the district with a draftee roster and draftee files for 130 percent or more of the number of draftees required so that they can examine them there before going down to the villages. In the villages, receiving unit cadres can request to visit each household and meet with each youth who is about to be inducted; if necessary, they can organize a meeting with all inductees within the village or meet with each family. At the same time, the military medical cadres of the unit can conduct medical examinations for all inductees or give selected inductees a thorough and careful examination.

After thoroughly assessing each inductee, the cadres of the troop receiving unit together with the members of the Military Draft Council and

representatives of the district military command give each name on the roster final approval and carry out a trilateral delivery and receiving of draftees for induction (the village, the district, the receiving unit). District cadres issue orders to the villages informing them of the date of inductions 15 days in advance as required under the Military Service Law. Each village drafts one or two additional youths as reserve inductees within the village itself.

During the 15 days that are provided to make preparations, the locality continues to perform political and ideological work, organizes induction ceremonies or drafts replacement inductees, assigns work to the youths remaining behind...; the cadres of receiving units work up the unit's table of organization and prepare the plan for the movement by the unit to its destination.

During the past 2 years, Thai Binh Province has not been holding ceremonies to delivery draftees for induction on the district level, rather, these ceremonies are conducted within the village and the farewell to youths leaving to join the army is conducted at the entrance to the village and also organized by the village. The kinds of ceremonies held to delivery draftees for induction within the villages vary widely. In addition to providing encouragement and instruction, these ceremonies also include taking commemorative photographs, holding memorial ceremonies at the monument to war dead, providing instruction in local tradition, the planting of trees commemorating the occasion, etc.

##### 5. Tapping the Positive, Effective Role of the Local Military Agencies in the Induction of Youths by the New Procedures

Every time a phase of inductions is conducted, the local military agency prepares a good plan and reports to the party committee and people's committee on the specifics and requirements concerning the leadership they must provide. The plan, the apportioned draft quota, the induction schedule and the policies and measures involved in leading and guiding the lower level are incorporated into a general work schedule of the local party committee. At places that are weak or are encountering difficulties, the party committee and people's committee themselves conduct an inspection, provide supervision and adopt a specific policy.

The Military Draft Councils on the various levels adopt and implement plans for the vertical elements of their sector, from the provincial to the basic levels, especially the mass organizations and public health, public security, cultural, information and other units. Following each phase of inductions, the Military Draft Councils conduct a preliminary review, learn from their experience and promptly praise and commend units that have performed their work well. During the past 2 years, we have maintained the regular activities and operations of the Military Draft Councils on the various levels in exact accordance with the Military Service Law.

The military agencies on the various levels are the staffs that assist the party committee and people's committee in providing leadership, are the standing committees of the Military Draft Councils on the various levels.

Therefore, providing training and developing the role and responsibility of the military agencies on the various levels are very important.

The induction of youths by the new method demands that specialized cadres and the mobilization agency of the district level undertake a greater amount of work and work harder than previously. In everything from registering youths, determining which are fully qualified and organizing and preparing inductees to the stages of administering physical examinations and delivering draftees for induction, they must have detailed knowledge of each inductee, detailed knowledge of what each locality is doing. This differs from the previous practice, a practice under which the district, although it registered youths and drew up the roster for each village, was not deeply or fully involved. The quota assigned to the villages was mainly a numerical quota; as a result, the villages replaced some of the names on the roster as they saw fit or concealed the names of persons who were fully qualified to be inducted without the knowledge of the district.

Delivering all draftees for induction to each receiving unit within the villages and holding farewell ceremonies at the entrance to villages demand that district cadres and the district military agency actively and effectively prepare forces in advance and predict the difficulties and complications that will be encountered by the basic level, encountered in leadership work, encountered by the cadres of troop receiving units and so forth so that plans can be adopted to deal with them. Consequently, the cadres of the military agencies on the various levels, especially the district level, must be shown the benefits to be derived from the new procedures and their conservative, simplistic thinking, their fear of difficulties must be overcome so that they fulfill the responsibilities assigned to them well.

7809  
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

**LOCALITIES URGED TO BUILD STRONG MILITARY CADRES' FORCES**

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Mar 85 pp 11-17

[Article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai: "About Building of Local Military Cadres' Forces in the Defense of the Fatherland Today"]

[Text] The military line of our party in the period of construction and defense of the fatherland is one that consists of an all-people defense, the building of the people's armed forces and the conduct of a people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

In order to build an all-people national defense and to successfully conduct the people's war for the defense of the fatherland, a key matter is to develop the collective ownership right of the working people and to apply the collective ownership idea in the party's socialist revolutionary line to the military field. Collective ownership is both the goal of and the moving force behind the socialist revolution. In the local military work this idea must be adhered to because collective ownership is directly reflected in all political, economic, cultural, military and other aspects of the social life of the localities.

The local military work is an important part of the party's military undertaking and holds a strategic position in the revolutionary struggle in general and in the military struggle in particular, the latter aimed at fulfilling the military tasks assigned by the party to the localities. As the result of the development of the revolutionary and military lines, the local military work in the period of construction and defense of the fatherland today also undergoes new developments in connection with the task, substance and method of carrying out this work.

On the basis of the situation and task of the revolution in the new revolutionary stage, the task of the local military work today is very heavy. Its specific needs are:

- To actively teach the national defense concept among cadres, party members and the people; to turn party resolutions and directives into regulations on local military work; to carry on more and more steadily the collective ownership in national defense in the localities and throughout the country.
- To mobilize, organize and lead local party organizations, people and armed forces in combining economic matters with national defense and building and consolidating national defense in the localities; to help make the latter strong in every aspect so as to be masters in the localities with respect to both the economy and national defense; to build a strong position for the local people's war, particularly to build a network of combat villages and state farms and forests at the northern border; to prepare the localities and to actively contribute to preparing the country, first of all the northern border areas and the vital inland areas, in accordance with the needs of the people's war for the defense of the fatherland.
- To mobilize, organize and lead local party organizations, people and armed forces in combining national defense with security; along with the people's public security force and other forces of the dictatorship, to strive to clear up the localities, to defeat the enemy in his war of aggression and multifaceted war of destruction, to maintain political security and social order and security and to protect production in all production installations and localities.
- To perfect the combat plans of provinces and districts, the civil defense plans and the plans for making preparations for mobilization and for switching localities from the present state of affairs to that of large-scale aggressive war and permanent military exercises.
- To actively and quickly switch localities to the state of affairs in which, at the time of large-scale aggressive war, to ensure victory in the local people's war; to closely coordinate action, with the main-force army corps, for defeating the enemy under any circumstances; to protect the economic and defense potentials in the localities; to aid the front; and to continue the socialist construction in conformity with wartime conditions.
- To build strong local armed forces (local militia and self-defense forces and local troops) capable of serving as the hard core for an all-people movement to fight aggression in the localities; to further develop the assault role of the local armed forces in production and economic construction; to build district military fortresses, first of all in 31 districts and cities located in the northern border areas; to build provinces into strategic national-defense locations; and to perfect the local military organs at all levels.
- To build strong, organized, tightly managed and well-trained reserve forces; to mobilize men and technical means for enlarging the wartime army and

ensuring fulfillment of the annual induction plans; and to carry out the positions and policies of the party and state about army construction and consolidation of national defense.

- To perfect the local military schools; to step up military research in connection with the local people's war and local military work, first of all the fighting methods and activities of the local people's armed forces, in order to defeat the enemy in his wars of aggression and destruction.

In short, in the local military work we must clearly see the foremost task, which is also the permanent, long-term and basic task, of building and consolidating national defense in the localities, strongly building the conditions for ownership, contributing to building a prosperous country, preventing and driving back the danger of war, maintaining lasting peace and preparing for successfully fighting the enemy when he wages an aggressive war in the localities, as well as in the entire country.

In order to fulfill such glorious tasks we must as a key job provide the local military cadres with elementary and advanced training, build a group of cadres large enough and make them have high quality and total capabilities.

In the recent war of liberation and for national salvation, along with the development of the people's war in general and the local people's war in particular, a body of local military cadres was formed and developed and did not cease to grow stronger. We succeeded in building their ranks more powerful as they did the local military work in villages (subwards), districts (wards) and provinces (municipalities), along with units of local troops. Many cadres were sent from the main-force army units to the localities. Our local military cadres were trained, hardened and brought to maturity right in the realities of combat and work; were full of experience; and properly fulfilled their tasks. Many of them were working for a long time in the movement and in their localities and accumulating a great deal of precious experience.

At the present time, in the face of the new needs arising from the construction and defense of the fatherland, in order to successfully carry on the military line of the party and the task of the local military work, we must have plans for building in a total, uniform and specialized manner the body of cadres doing military work in the localities.

The resolution of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee about the long-term plans for building their ranks points out:

"To strive to build the ranks of local military cadres (including cadres of provincial, district and village commands and military organs; cadres of local

army units; and cadres of militia and self-defense forces) having good qualities and morality and being politically steady and reliable; having good political and military background, adhering to the line on all-people national defense and on construction of the people's armed forces, and having the ability to serve as the staff of the local military echelons, to organize command of the local troops and militia and self-defense forces, to maintain combat coordination with the main-force troops and to work jointly in the mass movement; and having the necessary knowledge of economic matters in order to combine national defense with the economy, and vice versa, and to build provinces into strategic locations and districts into strong fortresses.

"As an immediate task, to concentrate efforts on perfecting the local cadres in border, island, coastal and vital inland areas. At the same time, to have plans for consolidating and perfecting the local military cadres in terms of their strength and providing them with elementary and advanced training in order to raise their quality in a total manner. In the highland localities, with many ethnic minorities, to be extremely persistent in the training, elementary and advanced, of minority cadres and to boldly recommend their promotion."

We must urgently draw up training projects and plans for local military cadres and cadres of militia and self-defense forces in order to maintain an appropriate and perfected structure and to let them respond to immediate and long-term tasks.

We must form successive classes of local military cadres having good revolutionary qualities, enjoying the confidence of the local party organizations and people and having the necessary knowledge and capabilities to do any military, political and economic work. The local military cadres must have not only good talent and understanding of the local military work and people's war but also a modern knowledge of military and basic combat matters in connection with the main-force corps in order to coordinate with their activities if necessary.

In order to fulfill the above-mentioned guidelines, tasks and needs, we must properly carry out these major points and measures:

1. To urgently consolidate and perfect the ranks of local military cadres and the local military organs at all levels in accordance with the projects and plans designated for different levels.

The fulfillment of the function of serving as staff for the local party committee echelons and administrations and whether the leadership over the local military work is good directly affects the efforts to consolidate and perfect the local military cadres and organs at all levels.

We must on the basis of fulfilling the above-mentioned local military tasks resolve in an appropriate manner such matters as organization and staffs of local military cadres and organs. We must have the right and clearly-defined staffs for different levels, which cannot be necessarily the same for all provinces (municipalities) and districts (wards and cities), and set them up appropriately on the basis of the location, characteristics and actual tasks of each locality.

We must have sufficient cadres on the staff in terms of their number, occupations, armed services and capabilities in order to ensure fulfillment of their tasks and the formation of successive classes of cadres working in provincial and district military commands.

We must have cadres of various backgrounds, those who have matured in the military work of their locality, have commanded troops or have known an armed service, for mutual support. We must boldly recommend promotion for those cadres who have matured in their locality, have good qualities and capabilities, know the locality well and enjoy the confidence of the local party committee echelons and people, mostly the ethnic minority cadres and typical ones in minority areas. As an immediate task to fulfill in the localities that are seriously short of cadres, we can send a number of main-force cadres who have come from or know well a locality to the latter in order to reinforce it, but we must provide them with advanced training in the local military work before giving them any assignments.

As we assign work to leading cadres of provincial and district levels, we must gradually perfect the plans for placing and forming successive classes of cadres. Military regions are to draft plans for placing cadres of provincial (municipal), district (ward and city) and regimental levels. Provinces are to draft plans for placing cadres of battalion, company and village (subward) levels. On that basis, there are plans for providing them with elementary and advanced training. On the other hand, military regions and provinces have plans for investigating among village (subward) cadres in order to draft projects for elementary and advanced training along with the local party committee echelons, to place them in a stable manner and to ensure their gaining more and more experience.

## 2. To provide elementary and advanced training and to create sources of recruitment of cadres.

We must improve the elementary and advanced training of local military cadres; raise their capabilities in conformity with the new situation and task; and ensure the fulfillment of their function -- serving as the staff of the party committee echelons in terms of military matters, organizing combat command and building the local armed forces. In the new situation, if the military

organs of provincial (municipal) and district (ward) levels want to properly fulfill their staff functions, they must study and suggest leadership plans in these aspects of their work:

To assume leadership over thoroughly understanding the all-people national defense views, line and task in the localities; to combine the economy with national defense; and to popularize the military knowledge in the local party organizations and among the local people.

To assume leadership over building the local militia and self-defense forces and army troops; to manage and train the reserve force; to call up the youths for peacetime induction; and to prepare for and carry out wartime mobilization (of both people and means) for the army.

To assume leadership and command of the local armed forces for allowing them to properly fulfill the tasks of being combat ready, fighting and serving combat in their localities and at the same time to take part in building local political installations and the local economy.

To assume leadership over civil defense; over preparing for prevention of war, moving the localities toward wartime activities, building and consolidating the rear area, implementing the army's rear-area policy; and over preparing for battlefields and for on-the-spot logistics for war.

In wartime, to lead and command the local troops and militia and self-defense forces for carrying on the local people's war, coordinating their action with the main-force corps, serving combat, supplying the front with manpower and materials and properly fulfilling any rear-area tasks.

The elementary and advanced training of local military cadres must be politically, militarily, economically, culturally and professionally thorough. But it must have important focal points and be realistic and close to the requirements of local cadres' task and capabilities.

The leading military cadres of provincial and district levels receive basically the same elementary and advanced training as the main-force army cadres and later are further trained in any matters necessary for the local military work.

In addition, local military cadres must receive additional training in political, managerial, economic, technical and cultural matters as provided by the local party committee echelons.

The localities that have many ethnic minorities must persistently train cadres from the minority groups.

In order to strengthen the leading cadres in charge of military command at the provincial and district levels, we must select the ones who have good capabilities and qualities and still are in a position to acquire long-term development in both the main-force troop units and local military force to undergo basic elementary and advanced training. Cadres of battalion level are to be trained to become leading cadres of district level; cadres of regimental level to become leading cadres of provincial level. The provinces and districts in the border areas must be reinforced with many cadres having the capabilities to satisfy the needs of the present situation.

We must have final reviews of experiences, continue to build and ceaselessly create and develop many fighting methods and perfect the textbooks used in the military training of local cadres. We must recognize the fact that the theories about the local military work are an important part of the system of theories about Vietnam's military science and art within the framework of the defense of our fatherland.

We must build and perfect the network of local military schools, with the provincial schools being recognized as units subordinate to the provincial people's committees and regulated by the state. We must consolidate the system of local military work training in the institutes and schools of the army. We must divide the elementary and advanced training of military cadres into different levels and in a uniform and regular manner. Local military cadres at all levels must continuously learn, gain experience, raise all aspects of their capabilities and satisfy the need to serve as staff for local party committee echelons and administrations in connection with the local military work, in the task of consolidating national defense and in the war for defense of the fatherland.

The sources of local military cadres consist of the basic source of regular cadres and the successive source of leading cadres of all levels.

The basic source must ensure fulfilling the right class guidelines and satisfying the standard for training of cadres. It supplies the body of local military cadres with noncommissioned officers and combatants in local military organs and local army units, village unit leaders eligible for training to become noncommissioned officers and noncommissioned officers having fulfilled their military obligation in main-force units and being now sent to local areas.

The successive source of provincial and district military organ cadres supplies local people or people knowing well the local movement; people sent from main-force units; people promoted from the ranks of local troops; and people transferred from local party committees.

The source of village unit cadres and cadres commanding the militia and self-defense forces mainly selects discharged military personnel having fulfilled their military obligation and demobilized army cadres having been trained in combat and regular work.

About creating the source of cadres from ethnic minorities, in addition to the minority noncommissioned officers and combatants, we must select an additional number of minority teenagers and put them in schools of supplementary education and train them in other aspects in order to make them become local military cadres.

The building of sources of local military cadres must be closely combined with party building and organization of local mass groups. We must through emulation movements fulfill the local revolutionary tasks in combat, building and production so as to discover outstanding people who are qualified for participation in the training of local military cadres.

3. To closely combine activities of local committee echelons, party organs and party organizations for rational division of work and decentralization and to have procedures and policies for proper training, use and management of local military cadres (including permanent, reserve and militia and self-defense force cadres).

As we assign work and responsibilities to local military cadres, we must ensure their thorough understanding of the movement by making their work stable and making them professionally capable. We must try to avoid changes of cadres (particularly village unit cadres) whenever there are elections. As we divide work among them, we must make sure they have a lot of time to do the local military work and avoid giving them many positions and jobs that prevent them from going more deeply into their military work. As we mobilize them, we must maintain the hard core of the movement and ensure a rational structure of local party committee echelons. As we select new people, we must have plans for sending them to advanced training so as to make our cadres capable of shouldering their task. As we organize and give work to commands, we must form successive groups of cadres who are ready to replace one another if necessary and to help one another to fulfill the task.

The management of local military cadres is placed under the leadership of local party committee echelons and military-region military councils. In order to maintain good management of local military cadres, the army organs in charge of cadres must be closely combined with local organizing organs, sectors and mass organizations. The management of local military cadres basically is the same as that of cadres in the armed forces in general. About qualities, we must pay attention to these aspects of management: concept of organization, discipline, obedience toward the local party committee echelons and implementation of directives and orders from the superior military organs;

concept of solidarity, coordination with sectors in the localities and with the main-force troops; good relations with the masses and good morality in regular activities; and reliability toward local party committees, administrations and people. About capabilities, attention must be paid to the aspects of management dealing with the capacity to serve as the staff of local party committee echelons in military matters; knowledge of the economy and how to combine building the armed forces with economic construction and consolidation of national defense; knowledge of main-force troops, armed services and the militia and self-defense force movement, and experience in the latter; and aggressive behavior and working in close coordination with the basic level.

In order to maintain good management of local military cadres, we must evaluate and observe them through the combat realities, work and production movement of the localities.

To evaluate and observe the local military cadres must closely follow the division of work and decentralization of management and be combined with ideas and observations from the local party committee echelons.

We must study the revision of a number of procedures and policies applicable to local military cadres so as to make them more suitable for the new situation, such as the policy applicable to the local military cadres in the border highland area, the procedures for providing the ethnic minority cadres with elementary and advanced training and taking good care of their and their families' living conditions, the procedures applicable to village (subward) cadres and commanding cadres of militia and self-defense detachments, and so on.

To build a totally strong body of local military cadres is one of the extremely important matters that have a decisive significance for fulfilling the local military task, building the all-people national defense, building strong people's armed forces, promoting combat readiness for defense of the Vietnamese socialist fatherland and successfully building socialism. Therefore, all echelons in military regions, provinces and districts must pay attention to leadership and organization of implementation, make it a very positive work to be done on their own initiative and have effective plans and measures in order to build a strong body of local military cadres suitable for the needs of the local military work in the new stage.

5598  
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6 June 1985

**MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY**

**BRIEFS**

**HA TUYEN DEFENSE NETWORK**--Mobile militia and self-defense units have now been formed in almost all villages in Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province. These units have undergone training in ambush, raid, and defense tactics as well as in the use of antiaircraft weapons. Together with the local Army units, the mobile militia forces have firmly defended various strong points on the front line and participated actively in patrol and sentry activities along the border. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 May 85 BK]

**CSO: 4209/398**

## ARMY PAPER ON 'COLLAPSE' OF CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

BK181516 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "The Irreversible Collapse of the Cambodian Reactionaries of Various Types"]

[Text] For the past few months, the war situation along the Cambodian-Thai border has attracted the special attention of the world's public. The Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, combined with and assisted by the Vietnamese volunteer forces, have attacked and occupied a series of bases belonging to the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries, killing more than 10,000 of them, mopping up the remnants, and disintegrating many of their units. The remnant Cambodian reactionaries ran for their lives to Thailand. This great victory, which began in January 1979, continues to be considered and analyzed from several standpoints by the press and those interested in the current situation in Southeast Asia, who foresee the gloomy future of this lackey clique.

After being overthrown by the Cambodian people in January 1979, the Pol Pot remnant forces and the other reactionaries have been aided by their Beijing masters in collusion with the imperialist forces. They have been sheltered by the reactionary Thai authorities for reorganization and reequipment. On orders from their masters, they have agreed to temporarily settle their "irreconcilable contradictions"--as Sihanouk has admitted--in order to concentrate on sabotaging the Cambodian revolution. Their activities are not aimed merely at undermining, harassing, and checking the revival of the Cambodian people; they are also nursing the great dream of reestablishing the genocidal regime in the land of Angkor Wat. To achieve this illusion, they have relied on hundreds of thousands of metric tons of food and ammunition from Beijing and on the frenzied support of the Thai reactionaries and have taken advantage of the UN's humanitarian aid. Under the direct command of Chinese advisers, they have strived to build bases in the border areas and lines of movements from Thai territory to the bases in order to penetrate Cambodia. They have mustered the remnant forces and pressganged the people forced to follow them to establish concentrated units, plotting to organize large battles along the border and deep inland. Over the past 6 years, operating from "sanctuaries" on Thai territory and from bases established along the Cambodian-Thai border, they have conducted sabotage activities, perpetrating barbarous crimes against the Cambodian people. These criminal activities of the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries have been played up

by Beijing's propaganda network and its collaborators, making those unaware of the real situation believe in this clique's "victories." They have not stopped boasting about their "liberated areas, press conferences, and credentials acceptance ceremonies" intending to give people an impression of their new strength. During this dry season, the reactionaries even had a "plan for a major counterattack" deep into Cambodian territory in order to recover lost ground, strengthen their influence, and resolutely win the "key military" objectives so as to prepare for subsequent "political blows." Their leaders further bragged in front of the general public by challenging the revolutionary armed forces into fighting the battles they were sure to win. Dien Del, the commander of Ampil base, boastfully told newsmen: "We are ready. I do not know why they--the revolutionary armed forces--have to wait." [ASIA WEEK magazine]

At the very moment when the Cambodian reactionaries thought they were stronger than ever before and "able" to reverse the situation, they were lashed by stormy attacks. The 1984-85 dry season offensive by the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, launched as planned, shattered all the factors giving strength to the reactionaries. Dozens of the reactionaries' bases have been attacked and seized, stampeding all their officers and men. They "have been driven into a corner," as observed by the NEW YORK TIMES on 24 February.

What are these factors?

First, all bases of the Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border have been attacked, destroyed, and occupied by the revolutionary army. The Cambodian revolutionary armed forces continue to control these areas very closely. The most striking feature is that various strata of the Cambodian people, under the revolutionary army's leadership, have enthusiastically participated in border defense tasks and are determined to repulse all the Pol Pot remnant forces and other Cambodian reactionaries gathering on Thai soil who are attempting to cross the border to undermine the Cambodian people's revival.

The Cambodian reactionaries have to maintain their bases and use them as a bridge to intrude into Cambodia for sabotage activities. Once their bases were destroyed, they lost their supply center, their foothold, their place for integrating forces, and their nerve center. Without these bases, the Pol-potists and other Cambodian reactionaries can at best intrude into Cambodia only in small groups and can carry out only very limited sabotage activities.

Second, the revolutionary armed forces have wiped out the enemy's bases, taken effective control of the border areas, checked various logistics bases, and destroyed all supply lines of the Cambodian reactionaries along the Thai-Cambodian border. These bases are sinews for the bandit scouts. Losing these bases and supply lines has caused serious hardships and problems for the remnant forces inside Cambodia. They cannot just drink plain water and eat wild fruit to survive and carry out sabotage activities. If these remnants have not yet been eliminated or defected, they can at best only carry out bandit activities and live on stolen rice and food. They will face shortages of medicine and weapons, and will thus gradually fade away.

Third, during the first 3 months of the recent dry season, all major military units of the so-called divisions and brigades of the Cambodian reactionaries were attacked, disintegrated, and destroyed. According to preliminary figures, the revolutionary armed forces killed 10,000 enemies, destroyed and captured a considerable volume of food, weapons, and ammunition. Officers and soldiers of Son Sann and Sihanouk were heavily annihilated. The Pol Pot soldiers--the strongest force or "core force" of the tripartite Cambodian reactionary group--were also heavily defeated, with one-third of their force eliminated in this dry season. This situation has forced them to act as Son Sann has admitted: "to reorganize various forces." In the days ahead, while the leaders of the various Cambodian reactionary groups may try their best to integrate the remnant forces and recruit Cambodian people who were forced to follow them into Thailand, they cannot replace those forces that disintegrated and were annihilated. They absolutely cannot restore their disintegrated forces and gather their confused and panicked soldiers.

Fourth, when a series of outlying major bases were destroyed, various groups of scouts of the Pol Pot clique inside Cambodia are like fish on the chopping board. They have been cut off from the logistics supply line, encircled, and chased. If they have not defected or been eliminated, they will gradually wither away.

Fifth, this severe military defeat will bring serious political consequences for them. It is not accidental for the western press to report on the unresorable collapse of the so-called "tripartite coalition government." The Cambodian reactionary groups--groups with differences and that are trying to attack one another--have become more profoundly disunited. Even when faced with repeated attacks on the revolutionary armed forces, they didnnot trust one another. The NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "An officer of Son Sann said: If the Cambodian forces show up at his camp, he will immediately fire on them." Various international reactionary forces that once placed their confidence in the Cambodian reactionary groups are now losing interest in them.

Indoctrinated by reports of the "invincible" strength of the "resistance forces," the great "international support," and the "inviolable bases," the Cambodian reactionary forces, especially the Pol Pot forces, have plunged deeper along the path of frenziedly perpetrating crimes. However, faced with the successive attacks by the Cambodian revolutionary forces, which smashed them, they became disconcerted and lost their confidence. It is certain that, now severed from the source of food and ammunition supply and pursued by the revolutionary armed forces, quite a few of them will defect and return with weapons to the people's side.

Faced with such a deplorable situation, the reactionary Cambodian leader and their masters strive to comfort their soldiers and the public simultaneously by saying that they have "changed their tactics" and that with their small-scale and sporadic activities, "they will have a better chance to have contact with the masses and thus will not be eradicated easily." However, as their defeats during the dry season are too obvious, these propaganda tricks can hardly reinvigorate the remnant soldiers who are disintegrating and can certainly have no persuasive value for those who have some military knowledge and understand the real situation.

It is also certain that the reactionary forces among the Beijing ruling circles and other international reactionaries have not relinquished their plots of opposing and sabotaging Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. Defeated, they will try another move. The leaders of all kinds of Cambodian reactionaries are running back and forth to call on their masters to rescue them. Beijing hurriedly discussed with Thailand and sent Chinese advisers to Thailand to revamp the remnant Khmer Rouge and reorganize the supply network in order to pour food and ammunition into the Cambodian-Thai border area. Thailand has zoned off more land for the Cambodian reactionaries to reorganize their bases from which to try to infiltrate deeper into Cambodia. Implementing its strategy on Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. Congress is issuing \$5 million in aid every year to the Son Sann-Sihanouk clique and is considering issuing weapons and ammunition to this clique, plotting to intervene deeper in the Cambodian situation. However, they are wasting their effort. In the past 6 years, with their utmost effort, they have not been able to undermine the Cambodian people's rebirth, to check the development of the Cambodian revolutionary forces, to break the solid bloc of the people in their national construction and defense under the KPRP, and to destroy the firm and strong Cambodia-Vietnam militant alliance. Now, after the resounding dry season victory of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, they will certainly not be able to check the inevitable disintegration of the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Cambodian reactionaries.

Spurred on by the victory and the strongest battle position ever, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces together with the people nationwide continue to uphold their vigilance and launch offensives to punish the Polpotists and cohorts for their criminal actions. Following the victorious dry season, the Cambodian people and forces continue to score new victories in the coming rainy season in mopping up the Polpotists and other Cambodian reactionaries of all types and in smashing all their acts of sabotage in order to firmly maintain the border and inland security and to score new and greater achievements in comprehensively advancing national construction.

CSO: 4209/398

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ARMY PAPER CRITICIZES THAILAND'S 'AGGRESSION'

BK171457 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 85 p 4

[Thuy Chi commentary: "Bangkok's Aggressive and Unwise Attitude"]

[Text] In late March and early April, the Thai Government leaders repeatedly put forth slanderous allegations about so-called Vietnamese troop "provocations against" and "incursions into" Thailand, and they made aggressive and bellicose statements against the three Indochinese countries. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Deputy Army Commander Thienchai Sirisamphan spoke of the possibility that Thai armed forces might attack the Vietnamese volunteer forces inside Cambodia. More brazenly, an official of the Thai Foreign Ministry arrogantly mentioned the "so-called right of hot pursuit" into Cambodian territory. Along with these aggressive statements, Thai aircraft and ships continuously violated the airspace and territorial waters of Cambodia. On dozens of occasions Thai artillery shelled the two neighboring countries, causing many human and material losses. The most recent incident was the fierce shelling of Mai, Kang, and Savang villages, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province of Laos.

These familiar slanders and belligerent statements by the Thai ruling circles once again exposed to the world public their stubborn nature and hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. This is a consistent and systematic policy that has long become Thailand's national policy.

Thailand has long nurtured an ambition of expanding in Southeast Asia. The doctrine of the great Thai nation has led Thailand to commit cruel acts of aggression and annexation against the region's countries. To implement its expansionist dream, Thailand has always colluded with the most reactionary forces, from British and French colonialists to Japanese and U.S. reactionaries and now the Beijing reactionaries. This historical point shows that in the past as well as at present, Thailand has always been the main fulcrum and effective tool of imperialist forces and international reactionaries. Thai territory has become the military base and theater of operations for the enemies of national independence and social progress in Southeast Asia.

During World War II, Thailand colluded with Japanese fascists in the aggressive plot to occupy Cambodian territory. Bangkok's leaders at the time followed Japan and let it use Thai territory to support the fascist war. During

the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, Thailand again sided with the United States to perpetrate crimes against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. Hundreds of U.S. aircraft took off from the various air-fields on Thai territory on bombing sorties to attack and destroy both north and south Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Thai soldiers themselves followed U.S. soldiers, directly participating in the operations to kill south Vietnamese and Lao people.

Following the Cambodian people's great victory in overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime, an independent Cambodia was born and quickly revived. This was not expected by Beijing and Bangkok. Enraged by the Cambodian revolution's victory, Thailand sided with China and turned itself into a base of support for Beijing to implement its hostile policy against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and to oppose peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Throughout the past 6 years, Thailand has colluded with China and strived to oppose the Cambodian revolution, turning itself into a hideout for the Pol Pot clique and other reactionaries. The remnants of Pol Pot's forces have been fed and trained on Thai territory to conduct sabotage activities against Cambodia, destabilizing the Thai-Cambodian border area. The Polpotists have crossed the border from Thailand into Cambodia to harass the peaceful life of the Cambodian people. China has further used Thai ports and airfields to supply its Pol Pot henchmen. Along the Thai-Lao-Cambodian border is a network of dozens of China's logistical depots to provide supplies to the mercenaries of the three reactionary Khmer factions in exile. Thailand has forwarded hundreds of thousands of metric tons of weapons and ammunition from China to the Pol Pot forces. Thailand is also a sanctuary for the Polpotists to avoid the Cambodian people's punishment.

Moreover, Thailand has directly participated in actions opposing and sabotaging the Cambodian revolution. It was Thailand itself that first resurrected the corpse of "the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" in order to restore the genocidal regime in Phnom Penh. Tailing after Beijing and the United States, Thailand has turned itself into their mouthpiece to hurl all kinds of distorted and slanderous propaganda to sabotage peace and stability in the region. By stubbornly running counter to the trend for dialogue and by plunging into the dangerous policy of confrontation, Thailand has rejected all the three Indochinese countries' proposals of peace and goodwill. The Thai Army, artillery, and air forces not only have supported the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage activities, but have also directly conducted infiltration and destruction operations against Cambodia and Laos.

Particularly, under the humanitarian label, Thailand has taken advantage of the refugee issue to oppose Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The refugee camps have become a shield to protect the Pol Pot clique and a place to receive the international humanitarian aid with which to feed the Khmer reactionaries.

History has corroborated that in Southeast Asia, Thailand was the sole ally of the Japanese fascists, has been the most effective henchman of the U.S. imperialists, and now is the one colluding most closely with China and the

U.S. imperialists to oppose peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. However, none of Thailand's efforts can help it achieve its selfish scheme, nor can it change the developing course of history. On the contrary, it only harms Thailand itself and its own people. The imperialist and expansionist forces have strived to infiltrate all areas of activities in Thailand. They have increased every day their control over the political, economic, and military situation in Thailand. Thailand's policy of tailing after the imperialists and reactionaries is obviously inopportune and unwise. The path being followed by Thailand is not bright. It is leading Thailand into serious problems and harmful consequences.

The peoples of the three Indochinese countries who once united in the struggle for national independence and freedom will remain united forever in this cause and will simultaneously make positive contributions to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The Governments of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia always respect the independence and sovereignty of Thailand and other countries as well. However, they also resolve to unite to smash all the odious schemes of the imperialist forces and international reactionaries, and to firmly defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Facts eloquently show that the situation in Cambodia is becoming better and better every day and no dark force can check the advance of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

If the Thai authorities continue to close their eyes and deny the objective realities that are occurring in the region, to oppose the trend for dialogue that is developing, to cling to the policy of confrontation, and to tie themselves to the cruel plots of the imperialists and expansionists, they will only court heavier defeats every day and will be vehemently condemned by world public opinion and their own people.

CSO: 4209/398

## ARMY PAPER CRITICIZES NATSUME'S VISIT TO PRC

BK151751 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 May 85

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 May unattributed article: "When Japanese Military Brass Hats Arrived in Beijing"]

[Text] On 9 April Haruo Natsume, deputy director general of the Japanese Defense Department, or in reality, deputy defense minister, arrived in Beijing for a 1-week friendship visit to China. According to a source from Tokyo, this is an advance party's visit to prepare for an official visit to China in the fall by Kazuo, director general of the Japanese Defense Department, or in other words, the defense minister.

The itinerary of Natsume's China visit shows that he will observe a joint military exercise by the Chinese Air Force and Army in Tianjin, 120 km south-east of Beijing. He will also visit (Wu Sun) Naval Base in Shanghai, former capital city of Xian, and other places. In Beijing, Natsume will meet and hold talks with Chinese National Defense Minister Zheng Aiping, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Army Yang Dezhi, and many other high-ranking military officers. Both sides will discuss matters pertaining to military cooperation, the purchase of Japanese economic technology, and the training of Chinese military officers for the Chinese modern army in the future. Both sides will also discuss Soviet military activities in the Far East, the mainland situation, and weak areas of both countries, which face a common enemy. Beijing shows its intention to invite a Japanese fleet to visit Chinese ports.

Public opinion notes that Natsume is the first high-ranking Japanese military officer to visit China since the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949, or in more precise terms, since the normalization of relations between the two countries in 1972. However, all those who understand and are well informed on the China-Japan relationship realize that in reality before Natsume's visit there were many Japanese military delegations, generals, and officers paying visits to China in various forms. Among these military officers were (Nisueka), an army general; (Satema), the head of the division for studying the history of World War I of the Japanese research and defense institution; and Vice Admiral (Hoki) of the Institute for Study and Research on Japanese Sea Power. In return, many Chinese high-ranking military officers such as Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Xiao Ke, vice minister of national defense; and, most recently, (Vu Xu Quyen), director of the Chinese strategic institution have visited

Japan. During these visits, both sides reaffirmed that they shared a common strategic viewpoint and expressed the hope that official military delegation visits between the two countries would be expanded, thereby strengthening Chinese-Japanese relationship in the military field.

With a scheme to build a counterforce to the Soviet Union at the Eastern flank, Beijing pledged that it would strengthen friendly relations with Tokyo through the 21st century in the hope of being able to rely on Japan to carry out its four modernizations and, through the Tokyo chain, to link the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis, thereby creating an Eastern NATO to cope with the common enemy on a long-term basis.

Public opinion notes that with this official visit to China by Natsume and the coming visit by Kazuo, the Chinese-Japanese military cooperation has been formed. The next step in this hideous relationship, though tentative, is apparent; both sides have expressed their wish to expand the cooperation beyond the initial strategic framework. This relationship develops according to the tempo of intensifying military cooperation between the United States and China.

Japan plays the role of a complementary factor, a catalyst in the tripartite U.S.-Japan-China military relationship. It has also sensed the opportunity to make a lot of money by expanding its cooperative relations with Beijing into the field of the modernization of the Chinese Army. The sum of \$2 billion earned by the United States for its sales of dual-purpose technology to China in 1984 is something Tokyo cannot ignore.

Asian and Pacific opinion is closely following Natsume's trip. The military collusion between the reemerging militarist power and the insatiably greedy hegemonistic expansionists is a major threat to peace and stability in this part of the world. The Asian and Pacific peoples, firmly holding their destiny in their own hands and staying more alert than ever before, are resolved not to allow the fascist, expansionist, and hegemonistic forces to rule the roost again.

CSO: 4209/398

6 June 1985

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

## NHAN DAN ON U.S. MEDIA COVERAGE ON ANNIVERSARY

BK131446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 May 85

[10 May NHAN DAN article: "The Large-Scale Campaign of News Reports About Vietnam in the United States Unprecedented in the Past 10 Years"]

[Text] According to reports received by NHAN DAN from the United States, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the defeat of the U.S. war in Vietnam, the entire U.S. mass media network launched a widespread, intensive, and seething campaign of news reports about Vietnam on a scale unprecedented in the United States in the past 10 years. Major newspapers and radio and television stations all introduced special programs. The American people said: In the past month and more, the Vietnam issue and pictures of Vietnam have daily entered the life of every family in the United States and upset the whole American society.

The American public paid the greatest attention to the programs broadcast live by three major television companies--ABC, NBC, and CBS--from Ho Chi Minh City. On the night of 23 April, ABC transmitted to the United States its first television program via the Hoa Sen 2 earth station and Soviet satellites. NBC shipped to Ho Chi Minh City a satellite-linked communication station; on 25 April, it began sending pictures directly from the city via the U.S. network of satellites.

The television interview with Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, drew special attention from the American public. Statements by our party and state leaders about the war in the past and about Vietnamese-U.S. relations at present as well as in the future were broadly disseminated.

Beginning in mid-April 1985, various American television networks repeatedly released special programs on Vietnam. CBS presented a series of interviews by well-known American anchorman Cronkite during his recent visit to Vietnam. Cronkite recalled his deep impressions of the meeting and interview with Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. CBS also dealt in its "Long Memory of Vietnam" program with the impact of the Vietnam war on American youths and college students.

On the screen of NBC, (William Folgers), a former U.S. marine who had fought in South Vietnam and who had just returned from a visit to Vietnam in April 1985, described his feelings while on a trip from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City. He observed that marvelous restoration has taken place on the former battlefields and that the Vietnamese people, proud of their victory, now take a gentle attitude toward Americans.

NBC also featured an hour-long program entitled "The Invincible War," CBS released a program produced by famous journalists (PetersArnett) about the Cu Chi tunnels. On an ABC show, (Jim Cory) said that if the United States wants to settle rapidly the issue of U.S. MIA's during the Vietnam war, it should normalize relations with Vietnam.

A large number of books, documentary films, and feature films on Vietnam have been released to the American people. Former U.S. President Richard Nixon in his latest book, "No More Vietnams," published in April 1985, blames the U.S. Congress for bringing about the defeat of the United States in Vietnam by cutting U.S. aid to the puppet Saigon administration.

Major U.S. newspapers and magazines have devoted a great many pages to the Vietnam issue. NEWSWEEK in its 15 April 1985 issue covered the Vietnam issue as in many as 33 pages, featuring such articles as "The War That Will Never Disappear," "55 Days of Anguish," and "We Still Remain POW's." The magazine stressed that the war in Vietnam was the longest, saddest, and worst war of the United States. In the past decade, the United States has deliberately turned its back on the tragedy and avoided answering questions. The magazine posed a big question that still remains unanswered: How could the United States--the richest and strongest country--be defeated by Vietnam--a small country? According to the magazine, the image of the United States in the eyes of the world has faded following its defeat in Vietnam. The Vietnam war has made many Americans continue to wonder whether the United States has learned to use its forces. It is observed that the United States is still suffering from the mental trauma that is often referred to as the Vietnam syndrome.

TIME magazine devoted 61 pages to stories about Vietnam. The WASHINGTON POST published a special supplement on Vietnam that featured a series of six articles despatched from Vietnam journalist (Sam McGill), who pointed out: To the United States, the name Vietnam has become synonymous with military setback, futility, and terrible waste. The series, together with 11 photos, covered a lot of space. It recalled the statements by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach about Vietnamese-U.S. relations. The WASHINGTON POST's special supplement consisted of 38 articles and 70 color photos about our armed forces' and people's victory in liberating Saigon and about the consequences of the Vietnam war on the U.S. economy, especially serious and prolonged inflation.

Generally speaking, all the television shows, radio newscasts, and newspaper articles pointed out the serious defeat of the United States and acknowledged our people's victory. The newly-taken pictures, together with the old (?ones), have made the Vietnam war take place again in all its intensity in the bedrooms of many American families. This is the observation made by many Americans.

The American mass media pointed out that the consequences of the Vietnam war still deeply affect all aspects of life in the United States, that the United States has not yet been able to extricate itself from the Vietnam syndrome, and that it will take many more decades for the Americans to overcome these consequences and fully assess their defeat in Vietnam. A striking point of this campaign of news reports on Vietnam is that many American reporters and the American public demanded that the U.S. administration rapidly normalize relations with Vietnam--a nation that truly cherishes peace and justice.

About the situation in Vietnam at present, besides a small number of ill-intentioned articles, many American reporters with a relatively objective point of view presented film footage, photos, and articles describing Vietnam with its smiling children, the undeniable achievements of Vietnam in agriculture, the marked improvement of the peasants' living conditions, and normal, lively religious activities.

Dealing with the Cambodian issue on this occasion, many newspaper articles mentioned the possibility of reaching a political solution on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Among the 176 foreign reporters attending the 30 April anniversary celebration in Ho Chi Minh City were many journalists, cameramen, and television and radio reporters from the United States, Japan, Britain, Canada, Australia, the FRG, and (?Italy). Their pictures and articles sent from Ho Chi Minh City were broadly disseminated in more than 40 countries, and hundreds of millions of people in the world were able to see pictures of Vietnam and watch the 30 April anniversary celebration in Ho Chi Minh City.

Our people's 10th 30 April anniversary was indeed a memorable anniversary the significance, stature, and echo of which reach far beyond the boundaries of our country.

CSO: 4209/398

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

INTERNATIONAL ARMY SPORT MEETING OPENS

OW172202 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--The 29th conference of leaders of the Sport and Physical Culture Organization of the Friendly Armies (SKDA) was opened in Ho Chi Minh City this morning.

Participating in the conference were delegations of the armies of 17 countries: the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Ethiopia, Hungary, Mongolia, Romania, Syria, Czechoslovakia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and Vietnam.

It was attended by General Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vice-minister of National defence and chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Lieutenant-General Nguyen The Bon, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the VPA; and Ta Quang Chien, head of the Vietnam General Department of Physical Culture and Sports.

Addressing the conference, General Le Trong Tan called on the armed forces of the fraternal countries to further strengthen their solidarity and enhance their vigilance and constantly improve their fighting capacity and preparedness to defend their respective countries and, together with the entire progressive mankind, prevent the arms race and preserve peace for all nations.

General Le Trong Tan sincerely thanked the national defence ministries of SKDA member-countries for their valuable and selfless assistance to the Vietnamese people and armed forces so far.

Major-General V. Gorbatko, head of the Soviet delegation and president of the SKDA, said: "All SKDA members fully support the fair and reasonable proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability."

CSO: 4200/945

## NOVOSTI WRITES NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON HO CHI MINH

OW181626 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 18 May 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 May (VNA)--On the occasion of the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the NOVOSTI Press Agency of the USSR has written an article entitled "Comrade Ho Chi Minh and Lenin's Homeland" for the daily NHAN DAN, Main excerpts follow:

"The whole life of the revolutionary--President Ho Chi Minh--is closely associated with Lenin's homeland and its capital. There, he firmly grasped the theory of revolution, taught himself and taught others, worked in the communist international and made acquaintance with honest men like himself who consistently upheld Leninist internationalism. Also in the Soviet Union, the young Vietnamese communist formed his character and world outlook which bear distinct traits regarded by his comrades-in-arms from other countries as "symbols of communist clear-sightedness in Asia."

'The Vietnamese communist's first trip to Moscow in 1923 was recorded in the Soviet magazine OGONYOK (LITTLE FLAME), then one of the best known periodicals of the time. The magazine published an interview entitled "A Visit To a Combatant of the Communist International, which gave a brief account of Nguyen Ai Quoc and the Indochinese People's revolutionary struggle. The author of the interview remarked: 'It transpires from the person of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc an inborn politeness and delicacy. He embodies a culture, decidedly not the European culture but probably the culture of the future.'

"Ho Chi Minh's days in Moscow are recorded on a memorial slab erected many years ago in the centre of Moscow at a house which once was the premise [as received] of the Executive Committee of the Comintern,

"The streets in Moscow still remember the days in June 1955 when Comrade Ho Chi Minh again visited the capital of the Soviet land, this time in his capacity as president of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. Some years later, one of the major publishing houses in the Soviet Union, the 'Politizdat', published a collection of works by the founder and leader of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The book tells about the fighting history of the Vietnamese people, the history of the leading force of the Vietnamese people--the communist party--and the ardent patriotism and profound internationalism of the Vietnamese people and of their leader, Ho Chi Minh.

"In several subsequent visits to the Soviet land, Comrade Ho Chi Minh toured all the republics of the union and dozens of provinces and cities. He met fishermen in the Baltic, showed interest in vine growing in Moldavia and had friendly talks with steel workers in Uran. Wherever he went, he was welcomed as a long-expected guest, a relative, a loyal and trusted friend. The Soviet people know very well how deeply Comrade Ho Chi Minh loved their motherland and they reciprocated with the same fraternal love.

"The Soviet people are together with the Vietnamese people celebrating the 95th birthday of Comrade Ho Chi Minh. His spirit and thought will live forever in the cause of the Vietnamese people, associated with every one of their successes on the none-too-easy but glorious path of building a new society along which the Soviet Union has always been siding with Vietnam".

CSO: 4200/945

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HO CHI MINH BIRTHDAY MARKED IN USSR, PRK

OW190737 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)--In honour of President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday today G. Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society (SVFS), and Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem on 17 May laid a basket of flowers at the memorial slab at No 1 Kalinin Avenue in Moscow where the late president worked in 1923-1924 as an official of the Komintern (Communist International).

On the same day, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the SVFS held a get-together and gave a film show.

Addressing the meeting, E. Glazunov, vice president of the SVFS said:

"President Ho Chi Minh is a bright example of self-denying work for the nation and people and of loyalty to the ideal of communism. He was an ardent patriot, an internationalist, an outstanding combatant for peace, freedom and national independence, a symbol of the Vietnamese people's brave and indomitable spirit and heroism."

E. Glazunov continued:

"As a leader of a socialist state and a communist party, President Ho Chi Minh has made great contributions to the development of the fraternal relations with other socialist countries, the communists' movement and the progressive forces of our time. He has always looked upon the Soviet Union as a comrade-in-arms and upon the oppressed nations as a trusted base of the proletarian revolution."

In Kampuchea, a photo exhibition entitled "President Ho Chi Minh's Life and Activities" opened at the National Exhibition Centre in Phnom Penh on 17 May. The exhibition was jointly organized by the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (KUPNCD) and the Ministry of Information and Culture in collaboration with the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Museum.

On display are 250 large-sized pictures of diversified revolutionary activities of President Ho Chi Minh and his great contributions to the special militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between the three Indochinese peoples. Earlier, the KUFNCD and the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association had jointly sponsored a talk on President Ho Chi Minh.

## HANOI ON ROBBERIES AT REFUGEE CAMPS IN THAILAND

BK161419 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Reporting on the situation of the Khmer reactionaries' hideouts on Thai soil, the U.S. news service USIS recently remarked: What has worried the inmates at various refugee camps as well as Thai officials was the steadily expanding scale and increasing brutality of the robberies taking place at these camps.

On 10 March, the east Khao I-Dang Camp which housed 30,000 people was attacked for the fifth time since mid-January. A group of Khmer reactionaries broke into the camp at about 1930 and went about robbing and terrorizing people until 0100. Those who failed to satisfy their demand for money were killed immediately. Two women and two children, 8 months and 4 years old, were shot on the spot. At night, the frightened inmates slept close to one another on the ground, in open air. Victims of the attacks said that the Khao I-Dang Camp, located south of Aranyaprathet Province [as heard] of Thailand, has become a hunting ground of the bandits. Thai soldiers have refused to fire on the robbers. Instead, they have accepted money from smugglers and have entered the refugee camps to carry out smuggling activities. The threat posed by bandits has steadily increased.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has carried a dispatch by (Barbara Kusuret) from Aranyaprathet saying that a new problem--banditry has cropped up in the refugee camps in the province. Quoting statements by international aid officials and local people, the dispatch said the organized armed bandit groups that came from the embattled areas along the Thai-Cambodian border and broke into the refugee camps to commit robberies were none other than the Khmer Rouge.

CSO: 4209/398

## HANOI RALLY COMMEMORATES HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

OW191427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 May 85

[Report with portions recorded on the 18 May 1985 meeting held in Hanoi to celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birth anniversary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: With profound respect and boundless gratitude, the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee held a ceremonious meeting this morning at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi in honor of President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday.

The commemorative meeting began at 0900 sharp.

The Presidium of the meeting included Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Than Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Hoang Truong Minh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Council; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Federation; Ha Quang Du, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth

Union Central Committee; Army Hero Colonel Ngo Van Tap; Army Hero Major Vu Duy Ban; Army Heroine Captain Ho Thi Canh; Labor Hero Tran Dai Nghia; Labor Heroine Cu Thi Hau; Labor Hero Vu Tat Ban; and People's Public Security Hero Quang Tien Dung.

In the ceremonious atmosphere of a grand day, Comrade Tran Vy gave the opening speech.

[Begin Tran Vy recording] Esteemed and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan; esteemed and beloved Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Presidium members; comrades; and friends. Today, the party Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee are organizing this solemn meeting in celebration of great President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birth anniversary. Present are the comrade leaders of the party and the state, the central comrade party members, the comrade ministers of the government, the comrade leaders of various mass organizations, the comrade leaders of various mass organizations, the comrade high-ranking leaders of various central sectors and in the city, and the comrade representatives of the capital's working people. Also present are members of the diplomatic corps and our foreign guests in Hanoi.

I have the honor and privilege to invite Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to deliver the commemorative speech. [end recording]

CSO: 4209/398

## BRIEFS

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER HONORED--Hanoi, 9 May (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh has signed the decree to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order, a high distinction of the Vietnamese State, on Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, candidate Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister, on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in their great patriotic war (1941-45). On this occasion, the Vietnamese State Council has also decided to confer Vietnam's military exploit order on a number of generals of the Soviet army and navy. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0942 GMT 10 May 85 OW]

GIFTS FROM CSSR--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl today handed over to the Vietnam Institute of Sciences equipment for four laboratories as a gift from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. The gifts are worth 1-million Koruna. On behalf of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, Prof Doctor Nguyen Van Hieu, director of the institute, expressed his thanks to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

SOVIET WRITERS COOPERATION--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--An agreement on cooperation between the Vietnamese Writers Association and the Union of Soviet writers for 1985 was signed on Moscow Monday. Under the agreement, meetings will be arranged between Vietnamese and Soviet writers in both countries. Vietnamese writers will participate in all international meetings of writers to be held in the Soviet Union and a number of Vietnamese writers and translators will make writing tours of the Soviet Union. In return Soviet writers will continue their studies of Vietnamese literature, translation of Vietnamese literary works and hold periodical meetings with the Vietnamese readership. The agreement also provides for broader cooperation between literature publishing houses, magazines, and institutes of the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

U.S. NICARAGUAN EMBARGO CONDEMNED--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--The Vietnam Women's Union yesterday issued a statement condemning the U.S. authorities' trade embargo and economic sanctions against Nicaragua. The statement said: "This is a new dangerous step in the White House's hostile policy towards Nicaragua, which paves the way for the U.S. direct military intervention in Nicaragua. "The Vietnam Women's Union vehemently denounces this hostile act and demands that the U.S. administration put an immediate end to that embargo and sanction

as well as all other acts against Nicaragua, an independence and sovereign country. However sick their schemes and acts are the U.S. imperialists cannot subdue the heroic Nicaraguan women and people as a whole. "The Vietnamese women once again renew their firm solidarity with and resolute support for the just and surely victorious struggle of the women and fraternal people of Nicaragua." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

DELEGATION WELCOMED HOME--Hanoi, 16 May (VNA)--The Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here Wednesday after having attended various functions in celebration of Czechoslovakia's 40th National Day. It was welcomed home by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister Hoang Quy, member of the Party CC, and first vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; and others. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl was present on the occasion. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

GDR OFFICIALS GREETED IN BERLIN--Hanoi, 18 May (VNA)--Vo Dong Giang, minister at the Vietnamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Berlin 15 May on a working visit to the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the GDR Foreign Ministry. On 16 May, Minister Vo Dong Giang and H. Krolikowski, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, exchanged views on the international situation and the relations between the two countries. Minister Vo Dong Giang held talks with Gunter Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee's International Relations Department. The two sides highly valued the cooperation between the two parties and countries. G. Sieber praised the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in socialist construction since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, and in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

SRV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW--Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)--Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and an official Vietnamese delegation to the "Days of Vietnamese Culture in the Soviet Union" arrived in Moscow on 18 May. The delegation is led by Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu, and includes Dinh Quang, stage director and vice-minister of culture, Ca Le Thuan, composer, and people's artists Tra Giang, film actress. Hoang Tung and the delegation were greeted on their arrival by Z. P. Tumanova, deputy head of the Cultural Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, M. N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, G. A. Ivanov and P. I. Sabanov, vice-ministers of culture [name, title as received]. Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem was also in the welcome party. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 19 May 85 OW]

DELEGATION CONCLUDES PARIS VISIT--Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--A delegation of the District 3 People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City on 15 May, concluded its 12-day visit to its sister town of Bagneux on the outskirts of Paris. While in Bagneux, the delegation led by Huynh Van Thanh, chairman of the District 3

People's Committee, was warmly received by Mayor Henri Ravera and Deputy Mayor Jeannine Jambut, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee. It had briefing sessions with the host committee, the local Communist Party Organization and Youth Organization, met with French friends who have supported Vietnam over the past 40 years, visited new cultural establishments and attended the 40th anniversary of 5-day [as received] in Bagneux. It also toured Arcueil, another suburban town of Paris. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0825 GMT 17 May 85 BK]

SOVIET FROZEN FISH--In compliance with Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation, this year, the fishing fleet of the city of Vladivostok which is Haiphong's sister city, plans to deliver to Vietnam 2,000 tons of frozen fish at the port of Haiphong. In the first 2 months of the year, the fleet's ships berthed at Haiphong Port and unloaded 425 tons of frozen fish to supply Hanoi and centralized industrial complexes. Yesterday, 5 March, the delivery of frozen fish continued with the Matros, a vessel of the Vladivostock fishing fleet, delivering an additional 110 tons. The Federation of Marine Products Enterprises, the Marine Products Material Supply Station of the Central Marine Products Corporation, welcomed the vessel and off-loaded the fish. The station mobilized adequate labor and transportation to off-load all the fish rapidly. Representatives from the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Marine Products Ministry, and the captain and crew of the Matros warmly appreciated the welcome of the station and praised the diligence of Vietnamese cadres and workers of the port. [Text] [Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 6 March 85 p 1] 9458

NATIONALS MARK LIBERATION OF SOUTH--A large number of Vietnamese nationals living in New York City in the United States met on the evening of 11 May at our country's permanent UN mission, to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam and the 95th birthday of the late President Ho Chi Minh. Ambassador Hoang Bich Son, head of our country's permanent UN mission, solicitously inquired about their situation and had a talk with them. He stressed that, implementing President Ho's sacred testament, our Army and people had totally liberated the south, achieved national reunification and are now rebuilding the country to make it more grandiose and prosperous. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4209/398

6 June 1985

## NGUYEN DUC TAM OPENS HO CHI MINH EXHIBITION

BK191407 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of great President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday anniversary, 19 May 1890-19 May 1985, the Ho Chi Minh Museum and the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee opened an exhibition on the theme of "President Ho Chi Minh, His Life and Activities" at the exhibition house on Tinh Tien Hoang Street, Hanoi, on the afternoon of 18 May.

Attending the opening ceremony were Comrades Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and Ha Huy Giap, curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum. Also present were the comrade members of the standing committees of the Hanoi Municipal Party and People's Committees.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam cut the ribbon to inaugurate the exhibition. With about 250 selected documents, artifacts, and pictures on display, the exhibition systematically introduces to us the main features of President Ho Chi Minh's life and revolutionary activities from the last years of the 19th century, when he was born, to the day he left us forever.

The exhibition is divided into three sections. The first, covering the 1890-1945 period, presents selected historical pictures and documents depicting the crisis of the Vietnamese revolutionary line in the late 19th and early 20th century, the factors motivating President Ho Chi Minh to go West in quest of the path to national salvation, his activities in the international communist and workers' movement, and his absorption, dissemination, and creative application of Marxism-Leninism to Vietnam's concrete situation.

The second section covers the 1945-1969 period. It demonstrates President Ho Chi Minh's and our party's skillfulness and creativity in leading our people in the struggle to firmly defend the revolutionary administration and in the protracted war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors. It also highlights their creativity in successfully leading the implementation of our country's two strategic revolutionary tasks: the socialist revolution in the north and the national democratic revolution in the south.

The third section, covering the period from 1969 to the present, recalls how the CPV, implementing President Ho Chi Minh's testament, led the Vietnamese people in continuing to successfully carry out the president's great revolutionary cause, achieving the liberation of the south and national reunification, and advancing the entire country to socialism. This section also shows the achievements recorded by our people in socialist construction and national defense and Vietnam's cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other countries in the socialist community.

CSO: 4209/398

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

OW172142 Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--The Hanoi Federation of Trade Unions held here today a get-together to sum up the emulation movement launched throughout the capital city early this year in honour of the 95th birthday of the late President Ho Chi Miny (19 May).

On this occasion, the Hanoi Federation of Trade Unions presented the "creative labour" certificates and badges to 151 workers and employees for their 1984 meritorious services.

The Public Health Ministry held a seminar, with the theme "Uncle Ho and Medical Care for the Sick," at the "St Paul" Hospital here recently with the participation of 20 hospitals and medical research institutes.

Over the past three months the health services of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang and some other provinces have organized studies of President Ho Chi Minh's letter to medical workers on 27 February 1955 and Chairman Pham Van Dong's speech on the Vietnam physicians' day (27 February 1985).

The Haiphong Publishing House has published the book "President Ho Chi Minh With Haiphong's Party Organization and Population." The 200-page book comprises 38 speeches and articles made by the late president during his visits to Haiphong. Its content indicates that right from the twenties of this century President Ho paid constant attention to the general situation, the revolutionary movement and the development of the nation's biggest port city.

In the preface of the book, Doan Duy Thanh, secretary of the Haiphong Party Committee wrote:

The entire party organization and population of Haiphong are determined to do their best to implement President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, firmly defending the heroic port city and making it more and more beautiful.

CSO: 4200/945

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VNA ON NATIONWIDE CELEBRATION OF HO'S BIRTHDAY

BK170946 Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--Diversified activities have been held throughout the country to mark the 95th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday (19 May).

In Hanoi, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party (VDP) and the Hanoi Party Committee commemorated the late president at a function attended by Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general, and Tran Dang Khoa, deputy secretary general, of the VDP, and Tran Kiem Ly, secretary of the Hanoi Committee of the VDP.

In the northern border province of Ha Tuyen, the party committee launched a movement to learn from President Ho's revolutionary virtues among all strata of the people.

The Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum Management Committee announces that since its inauguration in 1975, 7,846,509 tributes have been made to the president at his mausoleum. These include 133,322 by foreign guests from 111 countries and 61 international organizations.

In the central Vietnam province of Binh Tri Thien, a museum dedicated to the president has been set up in Hue, the province capital, where President Ho spent many years in his childhood. In the northern border province of Cao Bang, where the president spent his first months after returning from abroad to directly lead the revolution, an exhibition has been opened displaying relics of the president's days in Cao Bang and the revolutionary traditions of the local party organization and people. On show are more than 150 pictures and 40 relics about President Ho. Also in display is the model of a museum dedicated to the president to be built in the Cao Bang provincial capital.

CSO: 4200/945

HOANG VAN THAI SPEAKS AT VICTORY COMMEMORATION

OW150613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 85

[Report on Hanoi 9 May meeting marking 40th anniversary of victory over fascism--with portions recorded]

[Text] Friends: Today, along with the people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the whole of peace-loving, progressive mankind all over the world, our people are solemnly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Time will pass, but the glorious victory over fascism of the Soviet people and their heroic armed forces in World War II, which saved the world's peoples from the horrible catastrophe of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, will be forever remembered in the glorious history of mankind.

In the buoyant atmosphere of the historic day, 9 May, the VFF Central Committee, the National Defense Ministry, and the Hanoi Municipal Party and People's Committees jointly held a grand meeting, this afternoon, at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall, to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The meeting began at 1500 [0800 GMT] sharp.

Among the presidium members were Comrade Truong, Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and national defense minister; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Tran Vy, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the VCTU; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee; Ha

Quang Du, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; army heroes Senior Colonel La Van Cau, Senior Colonel Vu Van Huynh, and Major Do Van Tien; labor hero Ngo Gia Kham; labor heroines Nguyen Thi Hieu and Le Thi Cuu; Agricultural Labor Hero Tran Van Thuan; and hero of the Vietnamese People's Public Security Force Senior Captain Nguyen Tien Tuan.

Comrade Tran Vy made the opening speech. He said:

[Begin Tran Vy recording] Esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; members of the Presidium; comrades and friends, today, our people, along with the people of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and progressive mankind, are solemnly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Attending today's grand meeting are comrade party and state leaders at the central level; comrade high-ranking leaders from various sectors at the central level and in the municipality; generals; army heroes; comrade leaders of mass organizations; and representatives of the laboring people of the capital.

Also present are comrades and honorary members of the diplomatic corps and international guests present in Hanoi.

I respectfully invite Comrade Senior General Tran Van Thai, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, to deliver a speech.  
[end recording]

[Begin Tran Van Thai recording] Respected Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; members of the Presidium; comrades; friends, today, along with the people of the Soviet Union, our people and the people of the other socialist countries and all peace-loving progressive mankind the world over are solemnly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

This victory is the second biggest historic event in the 20th century, after the victorious October Revolution. Had it not been for that glorious armed exploit, world nations would not have escaped the horrible catastrophe brought about by Hitlerite fascism and a Japanese militarism.

Today, at the height of the great achievements resulting from the victory over fascism in the past 30 years, the world's people have all the more, and deeply, realized the historical magnitude, global character, and epochal significance of that great victory. The world's peoples will forever be profoundly grateful to the anti-fascist combatants, whose major force was the Soviet people and their heroic armed forces. [end recording]

The speech then stressed the Soviet Union's role in destroying Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The Soviet people had to undertake an historic mission in their fight to defend themselves and the whole of mankind, volunteering to serve as the major combat force in defeating German fascism.

and Japanese militarism. To accomplish their glorious historical mission, the Soviet people had to make great sacrifices and suffer great losses: 20 million dead, including nearly 7 million Red Army cadres and combatants; over 25 million people made homeless; hundreds of cities, tens of thousands of villages and hamlets destroyed; tens of thousands of collective and state farms, and nearly 38,000 industrial enterprises ruined. The war caused the loss of nearly a third of the Soviet Union's material wealth.

All the Soviet people's great armed exploits and huge sacrifices are eloquent proof, refuting history-distorting allegations, aimed at downplaying the Soviet Union's role as the major, decisive combat force in wiping out German fascism and Japanese militarism, in both the European and Asian theaters.

Comrade Hoang Van Thai's speech affirms that the victory over fascism and militarism in World War II is also the common victory of all mankind, primarily of the Soviet people and their armed forces, of the world's working class, of the national liberation and independence forces, of peace and democratic forces over aggressive imperialism and other warlike reactionary forces. This great victory had had a direct, decisive effect on, and rapidly spurred the course of development of, the world's revolution, expanding socialism from a single country, the Soviet Union, to an international system, which is becoming increasingly strong, and which is vigorously developing its role as the decisive factor in the evolution of human society, during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism on a global scale.

Owing to that great victory, over the past 40 years, more than 100 former imperialist colonies or dependencies have been liberated, have won back independence and freedom in varying degrees, and have become a second important contributing factor in accelerating the course of development of the world revolution.

After analyzing the situation of the Vietnamese revolution, and pointing out the valuable multifaceted experiences of the Soviet Union's great victory vis-a-vis Vietnam, Comrade Hoang Van Thai said:

[Begin Hoang Van Thai recording] Forty years have passed. Yet, many World War II-related issues must still be studied today in order to draw practical lessons needed in the struggle to preserve peace and check the arms race and the waging of a new world war by the warlike imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialism.

Currently, imperialist and international reactionaries, led by U.S. imperialism, are feverishly pushing the arms race, attempting to militarize outer space, while boosting their military budget, thus seriously straining the international situation.

The Soviet Union has presented many well-meaning and humanistic proposals, aimed at consolidating international security and realizing disarmament, but they all have been shunned, distorted, or turned down by the U.S. imperialists.

The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam warmly welcome, and fully support, the Soviet proposals, the unwavering foreign policy of peace

and friendship of the Soviet Union, and the recent statements by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. They fully support the renewal of the Warsaw Pact for another 20 years, which is a guarantee of paramount importance for the defense of world peace.

The warlike clique, headed by the U.S. imperialists, must understand that the Soviet goodwill for peace is not a sign of weakness. Now, more than ever, the world revolutionary forces, with the socialist system as the core, and the Soviet Union as its nucleus, are increasingly consolidating, and vigorously developing.

The bellicose imperialists should learn, with a sober mind, the lessons of history.

Our people and their armed forces have constantly remained vigilant over the warmongering schemes and acts of the imperialists and the international reactionary forces, and have exposed their war preparation schemes and tricks, as well as their deceitful allegations, aimed at misleading others. We need to be watchful over the moves of the reactionary clique within the Beijing ruling circles, disguised as revolutionaries. We should constantly care for the all-round strengthening of our national defense, and the building of our armed forces for national defense, so that they can actively counter, and duly punish, all war provocateurs.

World peace will certainly be defended. All warmongering schemes and acts by the bellicose forces will surely be defeated by the world's peoples. [end recording]

Friends, the grand meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, held this afternoon at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall, ended splendidly, amid the strains of music, as if Uncle were present on this joyful day of great victory.

Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, our people affirm their determination, (along with the people of the other socialist countries) and world progressives, to struggle to foil the warlike and aggressive policies of the imperialist and reactionary clique, effectively curb the arms race, thwart the danger of nuclear war, and achieve new successes in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

CSO: 4209/398

6 June 1985

**NHAN DAN ON IMPROVING BASES OF SOCIALIST TRADE**

BK151431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 85

[NHAN DAN 15 May editorial: "Increase the Material and Technical Bases for Socialist Trade"]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the party Central Committee's Sixth and Seventh Plenums, the socialist trade sector is striving to surge forward to control the market, improve its service procedures, and expand its business and service operations.

Many localities such as Ho Chi Minh, Haiphong, and Hanoi cities, and Quang Nam-Danang, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, and Quang Ninh Provinces have invested their self-procured funds of hundreds of millions of dong in trade to build more warehouses, sales shops, stations, camps, and processing facilities; to purchase tools and implements; and to transform and enlarge many sales outlets and stalls.

The increased material and technical bases have helped the state control more commodities every day, reduce the rates of loss and waste, obtain more processed and frozen commodities, expand retailing sales, and create favorable conditions for commodities to reach consumers' hands.

These efforts are encouraging. However, in general, the material and technical bases of socialist trade are still poor and scarce. They have not met the requirements of placing more and more commodities into state hands and are not matching the source of products annually turned out by society, especially the agricultural goods and food products.

While adequate storage facilities, retail outlets, processing installations, and shipping facilities are still lacking, existing ones are organized in a piecemeal, inconsistent, and inconvenient manner. In some localities, the shops, although quite large, are located far from the marketplace and out of the way of passers-by and are not linked to the technical-economic center already established in the locality. Consequently, the shops are not used to capacity.

In such places of major consumption as cities and industrial complexes, there should be a system of storage facilities and processing and preservation installations so as to store sufficient commodities to meet the supply demands

as planned. However, some commodities are still being stored by localities in amounts just enough to meet their immediate needs.

In other localities, the socialist trade sector is still unable to purchase all the agricultural and maritime products, especially fresh vegetables and fruits, when the harvest is in full swing, because it lacks preserving, processing, and shipping facilities. In some cases, after purchasing all the products, the sector has had to resell them hurriedly and at low prices. Otherwise, the products would have become rotten.

Recently, a province had to stop purchasing nearly 2,000 metric tons of manually produced sugar because no storage facilities were available. In other provinces, due to a shortage of raising pens for reserve hogs, slaughter hogs to be marketed by peasants could not be purchased. The shortages of storage facilities at the goods procurement bases in some of the southern provinces have also affected the rates of delivering and shipping grain. These are loopholes for speculators and smugglers to take advantage of and enrich themselves.

By promptly overcoming the imbalances in terms of the material and technical bases of socialist trade, we will help accelerate the development of production, prevent dishonest traders and speculators from disrupting the market, and reduce losses and damages and waste and qualitative degradation of commodities. We should strictly practice thrift, procure more commodities to serve the people in the pre-harvest months, and avoid the false tension created by the shortages of some items of commodities which should not have occurred at all. The building of material and technical bases for socialist trade should be carried out in accordance with a rational plan on the basis of satisfactorily formulating plans for the whole sector and for each province, district, and village.

IN the immediate future, we should build enough warehouses for all the organizations that purchase grain, sugar, and beans and for the technical assurance of business dealing in some commodities easily affected by weather conditions and humidity, such as tobacco and tea.

For a start, we should build some installations to process agricultural and food products and to preserve them through refrigeration, especially in the concentrated production areas. The existing processing installations should be transformed and repaired for better uniformity in order to develop their capacity while further beautifying the face of state-run shops, marketing cooperatives, and markets.

We should augment transportation facilities and other business tools and facilities and discontinue the use of unsanitary facilities to transport meat, fish, soybeans, beer, soft drinks, and so forth.

In order to have funds for the building of these materials and technical bases, in addition to the portions provided by the central and local government budgets, the socialist trade organizations should boldly and rationally use their own funds for business and production development. The marketing

cooperatives should mobilize their members to make contributions to the building.

As regards the construction and repair of markets, the organizations and individuals who own their business in the markets should mainly make monetary contributions along the line of using profits from the markets to keep the markets running. The agencies and factories in cities that still use some shops and warehouses of the trade sector as offices or living quarters should promptly return them to the trade sector so that the latter can expand and better its service network.

The application of technical innovations to the processing and business operations should also be emphasized properly in order to constantly increase the efficiency in using the material and technical bases of socialist trade. The cadres, workers, and sales personnel should be motivated to develop their initiative to improve their technical and professional work.

The successful experimental research projects of some processing and business installations, such as the use of epoxy for painting shipping containers for fish sauce and kerosene, the method for congealing fish sauce, and the equipping of restaurants with steam boilers, should be broadly applied by adopting satisfactory incentive policies.

At the same time, we should broadly apply the model designs and standardized structures to the construction of trade shops, warehouses, and stations in order to save materials and quickly commission the projects while ensuring technical unification.

To increase the material and technical bases for socialist trade is to create conditions for the state to control ever increasing quantities of goods and products of the society and, on this basis, to well serve the people's production and life.

CSO: 4209/398

## DONG THAP'S ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE LIBERATION DISCUSSED

BK151641 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 May 85

[Essay by Dong Thap Provincial Party Committee Secretary Tran Anh Dien: "A Glorious Stage"]

[Summary] "In the initial period following the liberation, no sooner had the party organization and people of Dong Thap embarked on healing the wounds of war than the genocidal Pol Pot clique, incited by the Chinese reactionaries, launched land-grabbing attacks on our fatherland's southwestern border. As Dong Thap has more than 50 km of border with Cambodia in Hong Ngu District, the province had to leave tens of thousands of hectares of rice fields uncultivated and suffered thousands of houses burned down and hundreds of people massacred. Again, the army and people in the province had to take arms to fight the new enemy and eventually contributed duly to scoring a complete victory at the southwestern border."

Apart from healing the wounds of war, the province has mustered various echelons, sectors, and people of various strata to step up agricultural production with emphasis placed on grain production, regarding this as a most important economic task. On this basis, the province has developed the industrial and handicraft sectors, promoted agricultural development, and stabilized and gradually improved the people's lives.

"Now the winter-spring rice crop has become a main crop. Only 3 years after 1975, the area planted with two rice crops a year increased six-fold and the grain yield was up two-fold. Although the population growth rate in the province has still been high, the per-capita grain output increased from 250 kilos in 1975 to 450 kilos in 1984. Formerly a province which chronic shortage of grain, the province has been able not only to achieve self-sufficiency in food but also to fulfill its grain obligation toward the state with the amounts of grain contributed continuing to increase over the years."

In 1984, the gross industrial production value showed a 10-fold increase over that for the period immediately after liberation and a two-fold increase over that for 1980. The artisan industrial and handicraft sector has been able to produce many items of goods for local consumption and for export. The road and bridge network has been restored and expanded with the construction of many roads linking various densely-populated areas in the province with the remote Dong Thap Muoi area.

"The socialist transformation in agriculture has been carried out in varying degrees, from low to high, in a manner suitable to each particular area. So far, nearly 2,000 production collectives, more than 90 production inter-collectives, 60 percent of cultivable land area, and 70 percent of the total peasant population have been brought under collectivization."

Thanh Hung, Tam Binh, and Tam Nong Districts have been recognized for having completed their cooperativization plans. The majority of peasants now can put their minds at ease, for they have realized that the collectivization policy laid down by the party is correct and promising.

The local national defense security force has been constantly consolidated both quantitatively and qualitatively and has been awarded the Military Service Order First Class.

"The party organization and people of Dong Thap have always regarded the international cooperation with Cambodia and with its sister province of Prey Veng as its obligation. That is why the special relationship between the two provinces of Dong Thap and Prey Veng has been increasingly enhanced."

The past 10 years was a period full of hardships. Looking back over these years, the party organization and people of Dong Thap must find the strong points and shortcomings in their leadership and guidance activities as well as in the implementation of various resolutions and directives of the party Central Committee and of the state in order to prepare themselves better for the period ahead.

In the period ahead, the province must concentrate on producing grain, food-stuffs, and consumer goods and on creating more sources of exports and must carry out the motto "The State Works Together With the People" in stepping up the building of various projects in service of agricultural and industrial production and of cultural development.

Especially it must "basically complete the socialist transformation in agriculture by the final months of the year, continue the socialist transformation in industry and trade as well as in other economic sectors, increase market control, gradually stabilize prices, continue to consolidate and build up national defense and security, remain ready to fight and win, guarantee political security and public order and safety in the locality, better fulfill the international obligation toward the Cambodian people, and increase its all-round cooperation with the sister province of Prey Veng as well as with other provinces and cities in the country."

CSO: 4209/398

6 June 1985

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

## NHAN DAN ON PRACTICING THRIFT THROUGH SCIENCE

BK141535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 85

[13 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Practice Thrift Through the Adoption of Scientific and Technical Measures"]

[Text] Our country is building socialism from prominently small production while having to overcome the grave consequences left behind after many years of war. Although having scored great achievements in various aspects, our national economy is still encountering numerous difficulties and imbalances. We lack many things, ranging from capital investment for industrialization to various kinds of raw materials, equipment, fuel, energy, and even food provisions.

Simultaneous implementation of the two strategic missions of building socialism and defending the fatherland requires that our entire party and people develop to the fullest their dynamism and creativity while stepping up production and business activities, strictly practicing thrift, and constantly improving the output, quality, and efficiency of socioeconomic activities. In actively contributing to this purpose, science and technology now play a very important role.

In his address to the Sixth Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, Comrade Le Duan pointed out: In our time, science and technology are truly becoming a direct production force. Scientific and technical findings have not only been materialized into equipment, tools, and materials, but they have also been widely reflected in the advanced knowledge, in many programs of activities suitable to natural and social patterns, in many modern production methods in industry, in various combined measures for intensive cultivation and increased output in agriculture, and in many new, creative methods in economic management.

Facts obtained over the years show that the application of many scientific and technical innovations has produced great results. Each year we have been able to obtain an additional hundreds of thousands of metric tons of paddy and to economize on the use of many kinds of precious and scarce materials thanks to the application of the crop rotation method, the arrangement of crop seasons suitable to every particular ecological zone, the rational application of fertilizer, the adoption of combined technology in the prevention and

eradication of harmful insects and blights, and especially the use of dozens of high-yield rice varieties characterized by resistance to insects and tolerance of salinity and waterlogging.

The chemical treatment of approximately 20,000 cubic meters of timber yearly has helped increase the lifespan of timber by two to three times. The use of 3-layer nets in the place of 1-layer nets in the catching of sea shrimps has helped increase the output by 5 to 10 times, reduce production cost, and achieve oil savings. The increased building of boats from concrete reinforced with steel netting for the communications and transportation sector as well as for the marine products sector has helped save large amounts of steel, reduce maintenance and repair costs, and thereby save hundreds of millions of dong per year. The processing of green-colored medical oil for use instead of a similar kind of medicated oil has made it possible to save hundreds of thousands of dong worth of foreign currencies a year.

According to initial statistics, the economic efficiency obtained thanks to the application of scientific and technical innovations over the past 3 years, from 1982 to 1984, has amounted to tens of billions of dong, not including those results uncalculable in terms of money.

The application of scientific and technical innovations has also served as a basis and important goal of the tasks of forecasting and determining various scientific and technical strategies as well as socioeconomic strategies, formulating long- and short-term plans, and mapping out party and state policies and guidelines.

Practicing thrift through the adoption of various scientific and technical measures is a basic and long-term policy that will open up great capabilities. The efficiency of the exploitation of natural resources in our country is still poor. In general, only 40 percent of the capacity of various kinds of machines, equipment, and modern means have been used. The useful usage rate of various kinds of raw and processed materials has been put at only 50 percent or so. The proportion of defective products is still high and the quality of many kinds of products is poor. The state of wastage has been commonly reported in various work links, ranging from capital investments, planning, construction, and production to distribution, circulation, and consumption.

Along with renovating the mechanism of economic management, doing away with the mode of bureaucratic and subsidy-based administrative management, and shifting directly to socialist economic accounting, the prompt and widespread application of various scientific and technical innovations has become a powerful driving force for developing production and business as well as for practicing thrift with good results.

The scope of the application of scientific and technical innovations is very large, ranging from the determination of a rational economic structure, the renovation of the management mechanism, and the organization and distribution of the production forces to the application of them in specific industrial work links such as surveys, designing, capital construction, the improvement of production techniques and processes, the enhancement of product qualities, the use of fuel and material substitutes, and so forth.

Trying to seek ways to exploit with good results all natural resources and existing material-technical bases as well as trying to seek ways to highly economize on the use of those precious and scarce technical materials which we still need to import are the realistic goal of the combination of scientific and technical activities with economic efforts.

Studying the application of new designs and production techniques, making comprehensive use of all sources of supplies, raw materials, and fuel, and fully using all kinds of discarded materials and wastes in industry and agriculture is a way to practice thrift with high results. It is also an active measure against environmental pollution.

Scientific and technical innovations can only enter life if they are accompanied by improvements in organization and management, by the linking of the renovation of the economic management mechanism with the renovation of scientific and technical management, and by the adoption of a policy that promotes production and consumption.

It is now a pressing requirement for the economic and technical management task to reexamine all forms for the use of raw materials and fuel for each particular product, strengthen various aspects of standard control, improve criteria for measurement control, and especially comply with the system of product quality control.

The process of linking the innovation of the mechanism of economic management with the innovation of scientific and technical management and with the vigorous development of the initiative and creativity of the grass-roots level are creating new favorable conditions for the prompt and widespread application of scientific and technical innovations in order to meet requirements for the practice of thrift and the development of production and trade and to promote the implementation of various socioeconomic targets already laid down at the Fifth Party Congress.

CSO: 4209/398

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS HO CHI MINH CITY CONFERENCE

BK140316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, the Council of Ministers recently convened a conference of chairmen and vice chairmen of southern provincial and city people's committees, directors of construction services, and representatives of the various ministries and sectors at the central level to discuss measures aimed at promoting construction materials production in the Mekong River Delta.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the conference.

The conference unanimously agreed that construction materials production in the Mekong River Delta should be stepped up to support capital construction efforts of the state at both the central and local levels and of cooperatives and to help the people build their houses, especially in the countryside. To satisfy these demands, the Mekong Delta provinces must achieve an output of more than 1.7 billion bricks and tiles of various kinds by 1990. In the immediate future, they should exploit to the fullest the capacity of the existing brick and tile production installations while making investment for the building of new establishments, mainly small-scale ones using locally made equipment, thereby ensuring that each district will have 3 to 5 brick-and-tile production lines with a capacity of 3 million bricks and tiles per year.

CSO: 4209/398

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET, OTHERS WELCOME BICYCLE RACERS

OW191828 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)--The Ho Chi Minh City-Hanoi Cycling race ended here at 9:45 hrs this morning after covering more than 1,800 kilometres during 17 days of contest.

The cyclists arrived in the capital city to the rousing acclaim of tens of thousands of sport enthusiasts lining the more than ten kilometres leading from the suburb into the downtown. They started on 2 May from the Nha Rong Wharf in former Saigon where President Ho Chi Minh left for abroad 74 years ago to seek the way for national salvation and regrouped in front of the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum just on the 95th anniversary of his birth.

Nguyen Van Tam of the Ho Chi Minh City people's security service, winner of the last leg, and Nguyen Minh Thanh of the Hanoi team were delegated by the cyclists to lay a basket of flowers at the mausoleum as a tribute to the beloved president.

Present at the welcome rally at the Ba Dinh Square were Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Steering Committee for the First National Sports and Physical Training Festival, Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee, Le Van Luong, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee, Tran Vy, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, Ta Quang Chien, general director of the General Department of Sports and Physical Training.

Major General Luong Soan, commander of the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum garrison pinned the Ho Chi Minh badge on all the racers.

CSO: 4200/945

PARTY ACTIVITIES & GOVERNMENT

ENGINEERING MEETING HELD IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK140725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The General Technical Equipment Department of the Ministry of Agriculture recently held the fifth national agricultural engineering conference in Ho Chi Minh City.

Since the liberation of the south and the reunification of the country, the agricultural engineering sector has concentrated the mechanized facilities of the entire country on preparing soil, improving fields, transporting farm produce, and promoting irrigation, thereby spurring the development of agricultural production. In particular, the sector has contributed to increasing the volume of rice output in the Mekong River Delta from 4.5 million metric tons in 1977 to 7 million metric tons in 1984.

Implementing Directive No 50 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the agricultural engineering sector has boldly changed its operational methods, revamped its organization, improved its managerial work, and provided various technical services such as repairing machines and procuring supplies. It has gradually applied the managerial method of economic accounting on a regular basis to replace the past practice of relying on state subsidies. At the same time, it has promoted joint ventures and integration to achieve high efficiency in machine repair service.

In the period ahead, the agricultural engineering sector will try to procure spare parts for maintenance in two ways: first, by making full use of the spare-parts production capacity inside the country, including that of other sectors and various localities; and second, by increasing the export of farm products to finance the importation of spare parts. At the same time, the sector will improve the management of production and business operations to serve agricultural production satisfactorily.

CSO: 4209/392

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

FLAGS TO HONOR HO--The Council of Ministers has just issued the following notice on flying of the national flag on 19 May: On the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday--1890-1985--all agencies, government offices, barracks of the armed forces, and people's homes shall fly the national flag on 19 May 1985. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

CHAIRMAN CALLS ON PEOPLE'S NAVY--Hanoi, 14 May (VNA)--Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently called on the Vietnamese People's Navy on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. Vice Admiral Giap Van Cuon and other commanders of the navy warmly welcomed Chairman Pham Van Dong. Talking to more than 600 officers and sailors, Chairman Pham Van Dong recommended that the Vietnam People's Navy had to promote its tradition of staunch fighting, to attach importance to the combination of economic construction with national defence, and enhance its combat readiness. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 14 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/945

## EDITORIAL URGES STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL COMMERCE

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 15 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] The resolutions of the Fourth and Sixth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee stressed the vital importance of the distribution and movement of commodities and clarified the responsibility of the commerce sector including state-managed business and marketing cooperatives in striving to control the market.

Understanding thoroughly the resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and of the provincial CPV Committee, in the past 2 years, the commerce sector in our province has made positive changes in commodity management, exploitation of local products, expansion of economic integration, control of wholesale transactions, expansion of retail services, and gradually controlling the market. The first noteworthy accomplishment of the sector has been its efforts to supply the eight rationed commodities, contributing significantly to the stabilization of the lives of cadres, workers, employees and the armed forces. In many localities, state-managed business and marketing cooperatives have become the expert in household affairs for the working people, primarily on holidays and new year days, and were commended by public opinion. Economic accounting and socialist business enterprise have been successfully implemented by many organizations. Profits of the entire sector remitted to the budget exceeded original plans.

However, in terms of responding to the needs of production and of improving the people's lives, the commerce sector still exhibits certain weaknesses that must be rapidly overcome. Its business activities have not been close enough to production, and it has not created a market for nor expanded the consumption of local products. Although it has made efforts to exploit local goods the ratio of commodities handled is still low compared with what is available, and with what is coming from neighboring provinces. In certain areas and at certain times, supply of the eight rationed commodities has been uneven, incorrect, inadequate and of questionable quality. Food services, in many places have been unsatisfactory leaving an open market for private businessmen. Coordination between state-managed business and marketing cooperatives lacked the harmony and mutual support to achieve control of the market. Certain places occasionally showed provincialism and disorder in marketing, and lacked unity and synchronization in trade operations. Knowledge of business practices is still marginal and needs steady improvement.

Developing on the results gained and overcoming weaknesses are positive measures that enable the commerce sector to achieve control of the market. Therefore, concentration on building progressive stores and socialist tradesmen are the keys to a betterment of the situation. We must expeditiously synthesize experiences from good operational methods and from progressive models. Understanding thoroughly the basic spirit of the resolutions of the party, performing in a positive manner, moving vigorously towards the elimination of bureaucratic and sluggish attitudes, and reverting to economic accounting and socialist business methods are urgent needs of the commerce sector. For the sake of economic development and improvement of the people's lives, the commerce sector must stand up to control the market and become the expert in household affairs of the whole society.

9458  
CSO: 4209/361

On the basis of the experience of the past period, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The first conclusion is that the main task of the commerce sector is to increase its sales volume and to expand its market share. This is a key factor in determining the success of the sector. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to implement various measures such as improving product quality, reducing prices, increasing advertising, and establishing new distribution channels. It is also important to develop a strong network of suppliers and partners to ensure a steady flow of goods and services. Another important aspect is to focus on customer service and satisfaction, which will help to build a loyal customer base and encourage repeat purchases. Finally, it is essential to stay competitive by keeping up with industry trends and adopting new technologies and business practices.

The second conclusion is that the commerce sector must work closely with other sectors of the economy to promote economic development and growth. This can be achieved through various forms of collaboration, such as joint ventures, strategic alliances, and partnerships. By working together, different sectors can share resources, expertise, and knowledge, which can lead to more efficient and effective operations. Additionally, by supporting each other, different sectors can create a more favorable environment for doing business and attract more investment. This will ultimately benefit the entire economy and contribute to the overall well-being of society. In conclusion, the commerce sector plays a crucial role in the development of the economy, and its success is closely linked to the success of other sectors. By working together and implementing effective measures, the commerce sector can achieve its goals and contribute to the prosperity of the nation.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

**WORKERS' EMULATION MOVEMENT**--The trade union of the agricultural sector met recently to review the implementation of the resolution of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions on the movement in support of agricultural production among the sector's workers and civil servants. Over the past 5 years, more than 190,000 technical cadres and workers of the sector have played key roles in applying advanced technology to agricultural production. Other cadres and workers of the sector have also developed over 26,000 technical innovations, thus saving the state up to 129,796 dong. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 May 85 BK]

**HOANG LIEN SON RESETTLERS**--Hoang Lien Son has resettled 139 families with 351 workers in various new economic zones. These resettlers have reclaimed a vast area of virgin land for cultivation. In 1984, they planted food crops on 641 hectares and industrial crops on 389 hectares of the newly reclaimed land. These resettlers have also planted 852 hectares of forest. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/398

**AGRICULTURE**

**ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS AFFECT AGRICULTURE**

**OW151956 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 15 May 85**

[Text] Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--The weather in Vietnam during the first four months of this year is marked with long cold spells, early storms and a high frequency of whirlwinds in the north, and a lesser heat and more rain than usual in the south, according to the general meteorology and hydrology department.

In the north for three successive winters from 1982-84 unusually long cold spells as never seen in 85 years adversely affected agriculture. Particularly, in the winter of 1984-85 a cold spell lasting as long as 30 days (18 December, 1984-17 January, 1985) brought average temperature down to below 15 degrees C. In Hanoi, average temperature in the last 11 days of November 1984 dropped to 11.8 degrees C, 5.6 degrees lower than usual. On 25 January 1985 an atmospheric depression brought rains and storms over most regions in the northern part of the country. In particular, six whirlwinds hit the provinces of Bac Thai, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh and Thanh Hoa, over the past four months, causing many human and material losses.

In the south, April which used to be the hottest month of the year was relatively cool of late, with more rain than usual. In Ho Chi Minh City, average temperature in the month was 28.2 degrees C, much lower than usual while rainfall reached 182 mm, 132 mm more than the average of previous years.

CSO: 4200/945

AGRICULTURE

MIGRANTS IN 1984 TO NEZ'S REPORTED

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 15 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Doan Vuong of the HNN's NEZ Bureau: "In 1984: The Whole Province Sent 18,449 Persons to NEZ's"]

[Text] As of 20 December 1984, the whole province has sent 3,493 households comprising 18,449 persons (including 8,014 laborers, and over 300 cadres, party members, teachers and public health personnel), who volunteered to go to NEZ's in the provinces of Gia Lai--Kon Tum, Lam Dong, Minh Hai, Hoang Lien Son and to other areas in Ha Nam Ninh Province. This represented 170 percent of the annual target for total workers, 157 percent of the target for total individuals, and 239.59 percent of the total in the same period of 1983. As a result, the province exceeded the norms set forth by the congress of the province party organization (sending 25,000 laborers to NEZ's from 1981 to 1985).

Compared with previous years, in 1984, the redistribution of the working people has experienced significant changes in terms of both quality and quantity. The survey of the resettlement areas as well as the sending and receiving of migrants were carefully planned and prepared, bringing about a close coordination between the sending and the arriving ends. As a result, as soon as they arrived, the migrants rapidly stabilized their lives, re-claimed over 7,000 hectares of land to start production, developed to the fullest extent land and labor potentials, and created tranquil living conditions in their new country. In this movement, the districts of Nam Ninh, Hai Hau and Gia Vien were the best.

To alleviate early difficulties, and besides making sure that all state support be provided, the province also set aside 833 tons of paddy and 3.226 million dong of the NEZ fund's 5.7 million dong and 2,273 tons of paddy as an additional aid.

Although the province's missions of building NEZ's still experienced numerous difficulties, progress has been made. The investment of 11.4 million dong for the construction of 30 engineering projects in 8 NEZ's reached 100 percent of the planned targets 12 days ahead of schedule.

Carrying on the motto, "The State and the People Work Together," the entire province devoted over 1 million workdays, nearly 3 million dong, and hundreds of tons of paddy for projects such as building land reclamation dikes, construction of communication lines, and welfare construction projects in Nghia Hung, Xuan Thuy, Kim Bang and Thanh Liem NEZ's. In the past year, 230,000 m<sup>3</sup> of dirt and rocks were used to repair or renovate 1.6 km of roads, and nearly 500 hectares of land were reclaimed and used in the cultivation of specialized crops such as rice, rush and tea, which had high value and economic effectiveness.

Developing on the momentum gained in 1985, our province will send 24,500 persons, including nearly 10,000 laborers to NEZ's and accomplish the political tasks entrusted by the state.

9458

CSO: 4209/361

AGRICULTURE

PADDY LOANS TO STATE

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 8 Mar 85 p 4

[Answer to reader's letter by HNN's readers team: "On Paddy Loans to the State"]

[Text] Recently, many readers from Xuan Thuy, Nam Ninh and Hoa Lu sent letters to our editor's office to ask about paddy loans to the state. Following are questions and answers.

[Question] Recently, our province urged farm cooperative households, agricultural cooperatives and groups having excess paddy or unused funds in paddy equivalent to make paddy loans to the state. What are the time-limit and procedures of repayment?

[Answer] The people's committee of the Ha Nam Ninh Province and the Grain Service have provided the following directives:

--Time-limit for repayment: the state will pay back in the most convenient and fair manner paddy loans contracted from groups and individuals during the harvest of the fifth-month spring rice of 1985, no later than 31 July 1985.

--Repayment procedures: Paddy or rice loans will be repaid by paddy or rice. If paddy belongs to a group, the state will repay direct or deduct from tax paddy, from paddy to be sold to the state as an obligation, or from trade with nitrogenous fertilizers for the 1985 fifth-month spring crop.

The state will repay paddy loans contracted from individuals through cooperatives or directly to the families. If the individual is a member of an agricultural cooperative and desires to deduct paddy loan repayment from the amount of paddy due in product contracting, such deduction will be made through the grain store and the cooperative. Likewise, if the paddy loan to the state was made through the cooperative, repayment in the form of deduction will be made by the grain store from the cooperative and the cooperative will make the deduction from the cooperative member. Workers, employees, handicraftsmen and industrial plant growers who are food self-sufficient, may loan their part of grain ration allotted to the state but the total amount of grain loaned should not exceed the amount allotted up to June 1985.

Specific directives have been issued to grain stores and cooperatives with regard to their professional responsibilities.

[Question] What are the prevailing procedures to encourage and to reward paddy loans to the states?

[Answer] The directives referred to earlier stipulate the following system of encouragement and material rewards:

a) Any group or individual (including non-agricultural cadres and citizens) who makes a 100 kg of paddy loan to the state will be able to purchase nitrogenous urea at 7.50 dong per kg. In addition:

--Any cooperative member making a large paddy loan to the state of more than 1 ton will be given an award in kind worth 500 dong (if the loan is 2 or 3 tons or more, the award will be higher).

--Cooperatives exceeding the district's loan quota by 10 tons or more will be given an award in kind worth from 1,000 to 1,500 dong (if the loan is larger, the award will be accordingly higher).

b) Agricultural and marketing cooperatives, or groups serving as loan agents will receive commissions according to the following levels:

--Those organizing, gathering, weighing, receiving and delivering paddy to grain stores will receive a bonus of 200 dong per ton of paddy.

--Those who only organize the loans, prepare lists of creditors and schedule the receiving of paddy for grain stores will receive a bonus of 100 dong per ton.

9458

CSO: 4209/361

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THANH HOA DROUGHT CONTROL--Some 30,142 hectares of 5th-month spring rice in Thanh Hoa Province are facing a shortage of water. Of these, more than 8,000 have been affected by serious drought. Workers at more than 200 pumping stations in the province are now manning three shifts per day to ensure sufficient water to control the drought. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 May 85 BK]

LONG AN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES--As of April, Long An Province had established 17 agricultural cooperatives and more than 2,000 production collectives, thereby collectivizing 81.71 percent of arable land. Long An is the fourth locality in the former Nam Bo Delta--after Tien Giang and Be Tre Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City--that has basically completed cooperativization. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/398

6 June 1985

BRIEFS

SOVIET SPECIALISTS ACCELERATE WORK--To mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at the Hoq Binh hydroelectric power plant project are accelerating work to speed up construction. They have improved the drilling system, and most of the drilling teams have completed their assigned work more quickly. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 85 BK]

OIL DRILLING TOWER COMPLETED--To mark President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birthday, Vietnamese cadres and workers of the Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas enterprise recently completed the installation of a 63.5-meter drilling tower on Vietnam's southern continental shelf. Thanks to assistance from Soviet specialists, the tower was completed ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/398

**TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**BRIEFS**

**LAM DONG WIRED RADIO**--Lam Dong Province has established 60 wired radio stations since liberation. The province has spent more than 50 million dong to improve the broadcasting system to present news and information to people in various districts. Thanks to this effort, more than 3,600 speakers have been installed in various places for the local people. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/398

6 June 1985

**CONGRESS ON CHILD-CARE WORK OPENS IN HANOI****OW151205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 May 85**

[Excerpts] According to our station correspondent, the Fifth National Congress of advanced creches and good nursemaids for 1980-85 opened this morning, 14 May, at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi.

Present were Comrades Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Federation; Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and Ha Quang Du, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; and delegates and representatives from various organs at the center and in Hanoi and from various districts, cities, villages, cooperatives, worker-peasant organs, state farms, and enterprises which have scored many achievements in child-care work.

Some 486 delegates representing 7,374 nursemaids across the nation, 163 delegates from outstanding and advanced creches, and 323 good nursemaids of 12 nationalities attended the congress.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere, Comrade Dinh Thi Can, chairman of the Central Committee for the protection of mothers and children, read a report highlighting the achievements scored in the child-care sector over the past 5 years and the experience and lessons drawn from the movement to build advanced creches and provide proper care for children.

In her speech, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh praised the achievements of the advanced creches and good nursemaids across the nation in overcoming difficulties to provide proper child care, thus contributing to the education of children. She stressed the importance of child-care work in our country's economic, cultural, and social development and pointed out the responsibilities of the various echelons and sectors in child-care work in the future.

The congress will continue its work tomorrow.

CSO: 4209/398

6 June 1985

## HANOI YOUTHS SCORE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR FESTIVAL

OW162355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Along with young people countrywide, the capital's youths are striving to emulate one another in scoring many achievements in honor of the 12th International Youth-Student Festival.

Many propaganda activities are being enthusiastically conducted at youth union organs with the theme, "Solidarity in opposition to the imperialists, for peace and friendship, support for the struggle of the Nicaraguan youths." The youth union chapter's propaganda activities are aimed at helping the capital's youths better understand the current world situation, the schemes by the imperialist and reactionary forces, the great achievements and momentous contributions by the Soviet people to progressive mankind, and the history of the festival movement.

In the current revolutionary drive, the capital's youths have produced 5,000 projects and products and 300 technical innovations netting millions of dong. Typical are the projects to restore pile drivers by youth unionist Phan The Hung, of the engineering enterprise, netting 1.2 million dong and the modified design for the Viet Hung railway station south of the Thang Long Bridge by a youth from the Communications Technology Institute, netting 5 million dong. Two thousand youths of the enterprise union for the Thang Long Bridge construction project have striven to gather small pieces of iron and steel. Each youth unionist has contributed two workdays in support of the 12th Festival, bringing in 30,000 dong. The whole youth union chapter is striving, in the current drive, to get 40 outstanding youth unionists admitted to the party.

CSO: 4209/398

**HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE**

**BRIEFS**

**NEW DOCUMENTS ON HO CHI MINH--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--**A number of newly found documents on President Ho Chi Minh have been made public recently on the occasion of his 95th birthday. These include President Ho's handwriting to his closing speech at the ceremony marking the 15th National Day (2 September 1960) in which he originally wrote: "In 15 years at the latest, our motherland will be reunified, north and south will be reunited." But he deleted the words "in 15 years at the latest" before actually delivering his speech. Published for the first time are also the handwriting of President Ho's letter dated 10 March, 1968 to party General Secretary Le Duan, and his letter written in 1919 to the then U.S. Secretary of State attending the Versailles Peace Conference. In this letter, President Ho, who then took the name of Nguyen Ai Quoc, on behalf of the "patriotic Vietnamese group" in Paris, asked the United States to support inclusion in the agenda of the conference of the eight-point request concerning the right to self-determination of the Vietnamese people then under French colonial rule. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/945

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6 June 1985

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

TRUONG CHINH'S BOOK ON CULTURE AND ART PUBLISHED

BK130528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] To mark the major anniversaries of 1985, the Van Hoc Publishing House has published a work by Comrade Truong Chinh entitled: "On Culture and Art" [Veed Vawn Hoas Vaf Ngheej Thuaatj].

The work consists of two volumes, with volume 1 containing articles written between 1938 and 1960 and volume 2 featuring material penned since 1961. All the articles have been revised and arranged chronologically to enable the reader to follow the process of the author's vigorous struggle on this crucial front.

"On Culture and Art" is a work of great theoretical and practical value. It provides answers to the basic problems of revolutionary culture, arts and letters, elucidates the Marxist-Leninist line of arts and letters and our party's creative viewpoints and application. This book is a guide for writers, artists, and those working in the fields of culture, arts and letters and journalism. It provides them with a basis for research activities and for enhancing their knowledge and further consolidating their stand in productive labor.

CSO: 4209/398

END